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Draft-Call Limit Voted by Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—The approval of Armed Services Committee Chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., the Senate today by 78-4 today to slash limits on draft calls for the next two years and to force President Nixon to come back to Congress if he wants to exceed them.

After a dramatic intervention in which the GOP national chairman, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, sharply attacked Sen. Stennis, D., Miss., the Senate authorized a major new program to treat drug addicts and alcoholics in the armed services.

The amendment creating the program, added to the year draft extension bill by 70-0 vote, with Sen. Stennis's amendment, ended a long campaign for the program by Sen. Stennis, D., Miss.

Sen. Stennis said the Senate bill would allow 40,000 "hard-core" users in uniform who are "not being treated" to be treated.

170,000 in 3 Years

The action on draft ceilings limits the number of men who can be conscripted in fiscal 1972 to 130,000 and in fiscal 1973 to 100,000. Instead of the 150,000 in the year previously set by the Armed Services Committee.

In his attack on Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Dole said that in a Monday night speech the Massachusetts Democrat had made the following statement: "The only possible way for continuing the discredited policy of Vietnamization is to increase the number of men in uniform to 150,000."

Sen. Dole called this "a personal attack" and "the height of irresponsibility and blind partisanship" which "exceeds the bounds of fair play."

Sen. Stennis, D., Miss., said he did not believe the President is playing politics. "I hope the President does want peace, if that's the price of election, I'm for that."

Sen. Kennedy walked in as Sen. Stennis was concluding his speech, and said nothing. But he did say in an interview: "I stand by everything I said. The speech reflects my view of the war and President's handling of it."

Monsoon Rains Begin

Portage of Tents Imperils 5 Million Pakistan Refugees

NEW DELHI, June 9 (AP).—Pakistani refugees are facing another obstacle to survival, shortage of tents to protect them from the summer monsoon, an official said today.

An official said, however, that a cholera outbreak is now under control.

He said that 300,000 tents were needed to provide shelter to 1.5 million refugees who are not accommodated in sliver overcrowded relief camps.

A senior official of the Indian Rehabilitation Ministry said that supply of tents and tarpaulins had been given "the top priority."

Hear-No-Evil Loses Ground

EL PASO, Texas, June 9 (UPI).—Texas is sponsoring a 1,000 educational program in El Paso to teach them the words in Spanish.

The officers must know the words so they're being taught, a spokesman of the bilingual institute of El Paso said.

A teacher at the institute said the officers will learn to converse in Spanish about parking tickets, accidents, car, crowds, parades, bars and even baby deliveries, but he emphasized that the same words were taught only by listening.



EYES IN THE DESERT—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat looking across the Suez Canal to Israeli positions during an inspection of the area he made on Tuesday.

Geneva Convention Cited

U.S. Says Israel Violates Law By Building on Arab Lands

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—The State Department today issued a pointed reminder to Israel that it considers the construction of permanent facilities in occupied Arab territory a violation of international law.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray, responding to a series of questions concerning U.S. aid to Israel, went on to volunteer a strongly worded statement. He said, "On the general question of the construction of housing and other permanent civilian facilities in the occupied zone, our policy is to call for strict observance of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1948, to which Israel is a party."

Mr. Bray continued, "This convention prohibits the occupying power from transferring parts of its population into occupied territory. We interpret this to include undertaking the construction of permanent facilities which have the intent of facilitating the transfer of the Israeli population into occupied territories."

While U.S. officials have previously referred to the requirements of international law, the timing of the unexpected statement from Mr. Bray raised the question of whether his specific reference to a specific convention constitutes a new attempt to intensify pressure on Israel.

Top officials in the State Department immediately denied any effort to goad Israel and, indeed, it appeared that the carefully phrased statement was made without the knowledge of some of the senior officials who might normally be involved.

The Israelis are building tourist

Big-4 Consensus Reported On Access to West Berlin

By David Binder

BONN, June 9 (NYT).—Western sources reported today that a consensus had been reached on access to West Berlin—a key element in the proposed four-power agreement on Berlin.

The sources said that the four-power negotiators—the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France—had come to an apparent agreement Monday on liberalizing the controls of civilian car and truck traffic between West Berlin and West Germany. The Western city is situated 110 miles within the Communist East German state.

In an address to the lower house of parliament (Bundestag) today, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said that the Berlin negotiations had entered a "decisive stage." Though he did not go into detail, he was clearly referring to the developing access agreement.

One source spoke of an arrangement under which only a fraction of the cars going to West Berlin—say one of five—would be subjected to controls by East German Communist border guards.

By the same token, trucks that provision the city across Communist territory would be provided with a seal on Western territory and only a few would be subjected to intensive East German controls.

The access agreement envisaged by the four powers, who have



Premier Golda Meir speaking to Knesset yesterday. She called on the U.S. to send more arms to offset Soviet-Egypt pact. Story, Page 2.

been discussing the Berlin issue since March, 1970, also foresees a speedup of trains moving between West Berlin and West Germany.

Trucks carry about one-half and trains one-third of the almost 13 million tons of goods that move in and out of West Berlin each year. Since the beginning of Communist controls after World War II, trains have taken four to five times as long to move between West Berlin and the Federal Republic. The three million Germans who have driven to or from Berlin across East Germany each year have been delayed for up to ten hours on a stretch that can normally be driven in two hours.

The sources said that experts of the four powers are expected to put the final touches on the access agreement in meetings between now and June 25, when the ambassadors are scheduled to meet again at the former Allied Control Council building in West Berlin.

A source said that if the ambassadors decide at their next conference to complete the access discussions, they would then be in a position to authorize the governments in Bonn and East Berlin to begin working out the details of a supplementary contract on movement of civilian goods and persons to and from Berlin.

New View on One Southeast Asian Ruckus

The Frogs Were Making Love, Not War

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT).—Last fall's widely reported "frog war" in Malaysia appears to have been misinterpreted. It is now believed the frogs were making love, not war.

This view is set forth in the newly issued annual report of the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena, operated in Cambridge, Mass., by the Smithsonian Institution. The center issues bulletins on such transient events as volcanic eruptions, fish kills and meteorite falls.

In November it circulated a report, based on press dispatches, which said, in part: "Two armies, one of frogs of various shades of green and the other of frogs of brownish, yellowish and light-black hues, to-

talling in the thousands, fought over scant breeding grounds left by unusually heavy rains."

"The frogs," it continued, "ripped and tore at each other. Some bystanders reported that the frogs carried off their dead when they could."

When zoologists from the University of Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur reached the site, some 150 miles north of that city, the "war" was over and the puddle where it had taken place contained tadpoles and frogs' eggs. The puddle, 15 to 18 feet wide, was apparently formed when heavy rain ended a long drought.

The Malaysian zoologists concluded that "almost certainly" the "war" was a breeding frenzy typical of frogs who had long

Rogers and Aichi Agree in Paris

U.S., Japan Reach Compromise On Return of Okinawa in 1972

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 9 (UPI).—The United States and Japan today agreed to a compromise plan for the return of Okinawa to Japan and announced that the reversion treaty will be signed June 17.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Ichiro Aichi met for two hours this morning to work out the final details of the delicate treaty, which it is hoped will remove Okinawa as an issue between the two countries. The two men were in Paris for this week's OECD meeting.

The Okinawa question—its future as an American base, nuclear citadel and Asian headquarters for the Voice of America—has been a constant theme for Premier Eisaku Sato's pro-American government. A 1969 Japanese-American agreement announced that in principle the Ryukyu Islands—of which Okinawa is the largest—would revert to Japan during 1972, but the details remained to be worked out.

According to Japanese sources today, the most important agreement involved the huge U.S. air base in Naha, Okinawa. These sources said that the agreement calls for the turnover of Naha to Japan, but that the Japanese have agreed to provide the United States with other bases for U.S. planes. Contrary to earlier reports, the sources said, Japan would make no cash payment to the United States.

Attributing the information to well-informed sources, the Associated Press reported that Japan would pay for the bases given up by the United States. "According to some reports, the price is to be \$320 million," the AP said.

U.S. sources did not comment on today's talks, other than to say that there had been agreement on "everything." They said the details will be announced June 17.

The Japanese said the United States has accepted the Japanese commitment to provide new air facilities and is no longer pressing for payment for the Naha base.

This would apparently represent a considerable concession by Mr. Sato, as he has been under pressure from the leftist opposition to end all American presence on the islands.

According to the Japanese sources, the treaty makes Okinawa nuclear free. The United States undertakes to keep nuclear weapons off the island, and Japan pledges never to introduce them.

The agreement on the Voice of America transmitter there allows it to continue for five more years, with its status to be renegotiated thereafter.

The sources said Japan expects April 1, 1973, to be the date on which the islands formally revert to Japan. Before then, the treaty must be ratified in both countries. After reversion, Okinawa will come under provisions of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, which commits the United States to defend Japan.

Under U.S. rule, Okinawa has been a vital link in America's Pacific strategy. Until last year it was a major base for giant B-52 bombers and still is used for U.S. anti-submarine aircraft.

Work on the U.S. airbases had become one of the main occupations for the 800,000 islanders.

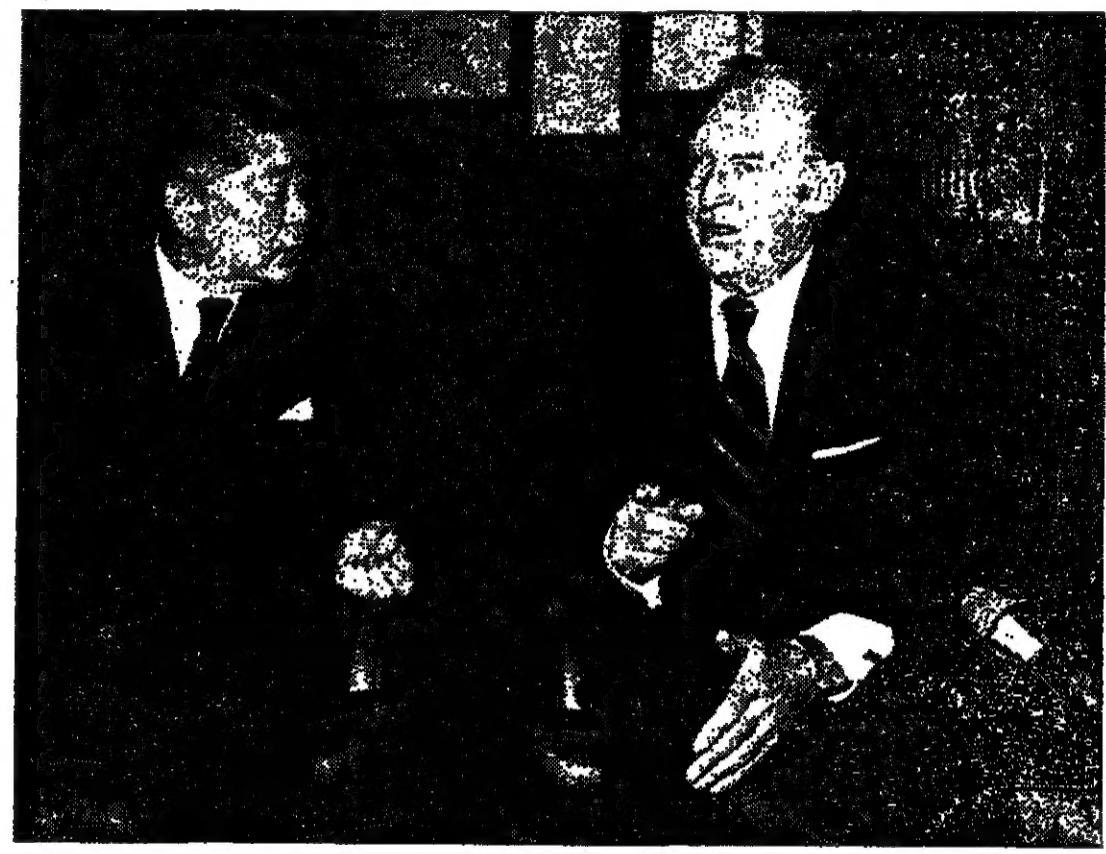
Mr. Rogers and Mr. Aichi also discussed trade differences between the two countries, and Mr. Rogers agreed to put off the major discussions until September. Mr. Aichi argued that Japanese senatorial elections later

this month make it difficult to discuss trade concessions at this point. U.S. sources said that China was discussed, but that the United States is putting off any political decision on Chinese representation in the United Nations until later this summer.

The treaty, which will be signed simultaneously in ceremonies in Washington and Tokyo televised live by satellite, must be ratified by two-thirds of the American Senate to become law. President Nixon could have achieved as much by executive agreement,

but by pushing it through the Senate he is putting added pressure on Japan to cut back textile exports.

U.S. sources said that during today's meeting Mr. Rogers urged Japan to liberalize its trade policies.



OKINAWA ACCORD—U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers with Japanese Foreign Minister Ichiro Aichi at the U.S. Embassy in Paris yesterday discussing Okinawa pact.

Kosygin Says Russia Will Reduce Europe Forces If NATO 'Sincere'

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPI).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said today the Soviet Union is willing to reduce its armed forces in central Europe if NATO countries display a "sincere" position on bilateral withdrawals.

Mr. Kosygin, addressing a televised election meeting in the Bolshoi Theater, also accused the West of "frustrating progress" on Soviet peace proposals. He said:

"We are not, of course, against a careful preparation and study of questions. But one must discriminate between when the matter concerns preparation and when efforts are made under the guise of preparation to frustrate the peace proposals."

"The Opposite Direction"

"We shall continue to expose the maneuvers of those who only talk of peace but who act in quite the opposite direction."

Mr. Kosygin said "the Soviet Union has displayed a new, important initiative—suggesting the start of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces in Europe."

He said the proposal, made by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev in a speech in Soviet Georgia last month, "is the beginning of a new stage in the countries of Europe... However, we cannot forget that in Europe, and outside it, there exist the forces that are hostile to everything that facilitates peace."

Relations with the United States "cannot be called satisfactory," Mr. Kosygin said.

"In principle, we desire better relations with the United States... At the same time we cannot draw a line between bilateral relations and the aggressive policies of the imperial circles in the United States, the barbarous actions in Indochina, contempt for other peoples and violation of their rights."

Mr. Kosygin left little doubt about the Soviet position on mutual arms and troops reduction in Europe. His full comment was:

"The Soviet Union displayed a new, important initiative in the interests of ensuring European security, having suggested a start in negotiations on the question of reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe."

"We are ready for such reductions if, certainly, the NATO countries indeed display a sincere position to the solution of this task which is so important for peace."

(Secretary of State William P. Rogers said, on his return to Washington today from a visit to Europe, that it had taken three years for the Russians to come around to the position on troop reductions advanced by NATO in 1968. "If it's just a question of

sincerity, there is no doubt about our sincerity," Mr. Rogers added.)

Mr. Kosygin spoke at a rally commemorating him as a Moscow district candidate for the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the Russian Federation. His re-election June 13 is not in doubt.

On the Middle East, he said that "because of the guilt of Israeli troops... it is impossible to find a solution to the Middle East problem."

He said "there is no other way" to bring about a peaceful Middle East solution than the 1987 Security Council resolution demanding Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

He said Soviet relations with Washington "must be affected by U.S. support for the Israelis and by Washington's opposition to

Romanians Hear Diatribe

Chou Calls for Opposition To Politics of 'Superpowers'

By Seymour Topping

PEKING, June 9 (NYT).—Premier Chou En-lai, warning that the danger of world war persists, called yesterday upon small and medium-sized nations to unite and resist bullying by superpowers.

In an unusually militant attack on the Soviet Union and the United States, the premier

asserted that China had no intention of assuming the role of superpower, "neither now nor ever in the future."

"We will always stand together with oppressed countries and peoples in firmly opposing power politics of superpowers," Mr. Chou said.

The premier made his remarks before a "friendship meeting" in the Congress auditorium of the Great Hall of People at the conclusion of a week-long visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. There were indications that the independent-minded Romanian statesman, who has sought to remain neutral in the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute, had encountered problems in his discussions with Chinese leaders.

The "friendship meeting" was delayed about two and a half hours,

apparently because of a protracted final negotiating round between the Romanian party and government delegation and Premier Chou. About 10,000 people, including members of the diplomatic corps, waited in their auditorium seats for more than an hour. Then diplomats and newsmen were escorted into an adjoining reception room where they waited for an additional hour amid the buzz of speculation.

No explanation for the delay was offered when the Romanian and Chinese delegations entered the auditorium and took their places on the dais.

Mr. Ceausescu warmly praised Chinese achievements and said that the views expressed by each party during the Sino-Romanian discussions had been "identical or close."

Romania took a stand with China against Soviet meddling in the affairs of other Communist parties. Without mentioning Moscow directly, Mr. Ceausescu declared that "each party must formulate independently its line and strategy" and relations between parties must be on the basis of equality and noninterference. The Romanian president, who is also his country's Communist party leader, added that he was striving to eliminate differences among Communist parties and restore cooperation.

A Soviet Paper Assails Mao Cult, China's Isolation

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPI).—An influential Soviet newspaper today attacked the cult of Mao Tse-tung and blamed it for China's "severance" from world history and culture.

"There is no justification for the fact that one of the greatest nations in the world has found itself, just for the cult of a single personality, severed not only from the history and culture of the world, but even from its own history and culture," Literaturnaya Gazeta said.

POW Stand Called Rigid, Not Flexible

U.S. Accuses Hanoi of Deceptions

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—The Nixon administration accused North Vietnam today of creating a deceptive "impression of flexibility" on negotiating the release of war prisoners while holding to a "very hard" line on real terms.

Spokesmen at the White House and the State Department made a major effort to spike the newest pressure on the administration to fix a Dec. 31, 1971, date for total U.S. troop withdrawals from Indochina, tied to the release of American prisoners of war. The White House claimed that "false hopes" for release of the prisoners are being created. Administration officials cited as new public evidence of Hanoi's "very hardline positions" on POW release an interview with North Vietnam's chief negotiator in Paris, Xuan Thuy, published today in The Washington Post (and in the International Herald Tribune).

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nam that would permit the United States to "remain involved in Vietnam" after its troops withdraw.

The Nixon administration itself has avoided public discussions of these two issues, which its own strategists are known to regard as more significant than prisoner release. But the bulk of today's official comments continued to focus on the narrower and more politically and emotionally charged subject of prisoners.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler charged that "there perhaps may be an attempt by former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford and unnamed others to exploit the plight of American prisoners of war for domestic political objectives."

Mr. Clifford, defense secretary

Army Promoted General Named In Crimes Probe

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—The Army has promoted a brigadier general to major general while investigating alleged atrocities that occurred under his command in Vietnam in 1969.

Maj. Gen. John W. Barnes, formerly commander of the 173d Airborne Infantry Brigade, was promoted to the two-star rank March 1, five months after the start of an investigation into the alleged war crimes and cover-up.

In most investigations the Army has "flagged" the files of officers involved until the inquiry has been completed and the case dismissed or settled by court-martial. No favorable action, such as promotion, may be taken while a file is flagged.

The Army said that, technically, Gen. Barnes himself was not under investigation at the time of his promotion.

In 1968, the last year of the Johnson administration, said last night that he had "reason to believe" that the Vietnamese Communists would release all prisoners within 30 days of an agreement to withdraw all U.S. ground, air and naval personnel from Indochina by Dec. 31.

The Clifford proposal provided support for the current drive in the Senate to set a Dec. 31 deadline for troop withdrawals, through a draft act amendment sponsored by Sens. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Mark Hatfield, R., Ore. A vote on that amendment is now set for next Wednesday.

Mr. Ziegler said today that Mr. Clifford "did not choose to discuss his remarks with us before he made them." Mr. Ziegler added that reports which "say something would happen or might happen if a given position was taken by the United States . . . tend to raise hopes . . ."

The spokesman was asked if he was saying specifically that Mr. Clifford "is just doing this for domestic politics."

Mr. Ziegler: "I think my remarks relate to false hopes, yes."

Question: "By Clifford?"

Mr. Ziegler: "Yes."

The spokesman referred to what he called Mr. Clifford's "speculation . . . based on a source hidden to this side" about how events might unfold. "It appears," said Mr. Ziegler, "that there is an effort on the part of the other side to create an attitude or impression of flexibility when, indeed, their position has not changed at the talks in Paris."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, on his return from Paris today, dismissed as "mere propaganda" any hints of a change in Hanoi's position on prisoner release. "The fact of the matter is that there is no change in their basic position," Mr. Rogers told newsmen.



HIPPOPOTAMUS—Ben, the 3 1/2-year-old hippo at the Chessington zoo in England, could be telling his keeper, David Flower, to hurry and clean out the pool. And then again, he could be hungry. Poor David.

A Copter-Borne Battalion Relieves Vietnam Fire Base

SAIGON, June 9 (UPI).—A battalion of South Vietnamese paratroopers landed by helicopter today at Fire Base 5, in the Central Highlands, relieving the two-month siege of the base near the border of Laos.

They were supported by U.S. and South Vietnamese aircraft using napalm and bombs.

B-52s had delivered heavy blows a few hours earlier at the North Vietnamese troops grouped around the base, 190 miles north of Saigon, after Communist troops launched a heavy mortar assault that killed six men of an overland relief force which has been blocked for days. In Cambodia, meanwhile, some of the most intense fighting of the war in that country was reported 11 miles northeast of the capital, Phnom Penh, where heavy North Vietnamese forces continued their efforts to set up rocket bases before the monsoon rains begin. Cambodian spokesmen reported 100 Communists killed in the battle, which yesterday was reported to have cost the Cambodians 80 killed or wounded.

Fighting also flared in the Mekong Delta, 45 miles south of Saigon, and a South Vietnamese spokesman said government infantrymen supported by artillery and U.S. helicopter gunships killed 70 Viet Cong who attacked the Ban Hoa outpost. Government losses were announced as two dead and 18 wounded.

Fire Base 5 has been the scene of vicious fighting for two months as the North Vietnamese tried to overrun the artillery position, which interdicts infiltration routes from Laos. At times the Communists ringing the hilltop base have thrown up such intense anti-aircraft fire that relief supplies were halted.

Field reports said the 300-man relief force met only light resistance from the Communist gunners and mortar crews in the dense jungle following the B-52 raids and strikes by allied Cobra helicopter gunships, which battered the North Vietnamese positions in napalm and saturated them with cannon and rocket fire.

Military sources said the defenders of the base had lost 33 dead and 80 wounded in the siege and that the 280 defenders were down to a million rounds of small-arms ammunition and a 15-day supply of food.

Spokesmen identified the ground-relief force as the 3d Battalion of the 1st Airborne Brigade—the defenders of Hill 31, which was overrun by a North Vietnamese tank force in last winter's Laotian campaign. The enemy used tear gas as well as mortars in the attack yesterday, killing six and wounding 30. They had fought their way to within 500 yards of the base.

West Pointer, 24, Due for Vietnam, AWOL in Sweden

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, June 9 (UPI).—A West Point graduate scheduled for transfer to Vietnam in November has been missing from his unit in West Germany since May 20 and is known to be in Sweden, a U.S. Army spokesman said today.

In Stockholm, police sources said Lt. Vequist has applied for asylum in protest against the war in Vietnam. They said he arrived in Sweden with his wife and child at the end of May.

The spokesman said he did not know why Lt. John Robert Vequist had gone absent without leave. He said he knew of no previous case of a West Pointer fleeing to Sweden to avoid Vietnam duty.

Army records list Lt. Vequist, 24, as a native of St. Joseph, Mo. He graduated from West Point in 1969 and was assigned to West Germany later that year.

At the time of his disappearance he was serving as an assistant operations officer at the headquarters of the 94th Artillery Group in Kaiserslautern.

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In Report to Knesset

Mrs. Meir Asks U.S. for Aid To Offset Soviet-Egypt Pact

By Peter Grosse

JERUSALEM, June 9 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir called on the United States today for prompt and far-reaching pledges of new aircraft and sophisticated armaments to Israel to balance the military commitments made by the Soviet Union to Egypt last month.

Reporting to the Knesset, or parliament, on the past two months of diplomatic maneuvering and power struggles in Egypt, Mrs. Meir stated that Israel's willingness to have the Suez Canal reopened still stands, but only on terms that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has publicly rejected.

It was the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Treaty of May 27 that dominated the premier's speech, with her analysis of the future of great-power involvement in the Middle East.

"The Soviet-Egyptian treaty possesses a significance extending beyond the sphere of Israeli-Egyptian relations," she said. "Egypt has undertaken to coordinate with the Soviet Union its moves and positions in the world political arena. The Soviet Union has gained control over Egypt's policy."

Elsewhere in her hour-long statement, she spoke of Egypt's new "national attitude" toward Israel. Foreign Ministry officials remarked afterwards, "With this treaty, we see the death of a nonaligned state."

The obvious implication of these developments, in Israeli eyes, should be a deepening of American military support for Israel. "Israel looks forward to continued understanding of its vital claims to arms supplies from the United States government," she said, "and hopes that its requests will be met without delay." Mrs. Meir told the Knesset.

"Any failure to recognize the deep significance of the violation of the arms balance in the region, as a result of the supply of Soviet weapons to Egypt and the intensification of Soviet involvement, may be a temptation to aggression and a great danger to peace."

Neither Israeli nor American officials have so far revealed exactly what the United States is being asked to sell to Israel. Indeed, Israeli officials had been hoping that no public issue would have to be made this time around.

Qualified officials said that aircraft requirements for the coming year were presented to the United States "some months ago." They were touched upon, though not pressed, during the visit to Israel last month of Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Since then the United States has given no reply or indication of what can be expected.

Though military supplies other than planes are involved in the Israeli purchase request, officials said that it is the planes that provoke the political decision—other supplies, including complex electronic equipment, flow quietly and regularly without public discussion.

Israel received \$500 million of economic support from the United States during the fiscal year ending this month and has requested a further \$500 million for the coming year, including \$200 million in outright grants rather than the loans on favorable terms which make up the rest of the financial aid.

"The problem of preserving the military balance is not static," Mrs. Meir said, "especially when Soviet arms shipments to Egypt are on the increase, and so is the involvement of the Soviet Union."

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"Even before the Soviet treaty was signed, Russia aided Egypt by airlift of arms and up-to-date type aircraft and other equipment. After the agreement of the treaty, the aid was aggravated even more by the creation of new contractual framework by Soviet military commitment to the Egyptian element in the Egyptian army."

Though President Sadat's public statements have much of the enthusiasm for the so-called peace agreement with Israel, Mrs. Meir reported on this issue, she said, has yet to be an Egyptian government serious manner.

"As part of this speech, Mrs. Meir told us that 'Israel would not consider some public forces from the water in accordance with the following titles:'

"The fighting would resume. 'Egypt would clear the Suez Canal. 'No Egyptian and armed forces would be seen on either side of the canal. 'There would be no shipping in the Suez Canal. 'Effective and agreed procedures would be followed."

"Means of deterring the danger of violation of the agreement would be as follows: 'Removal of Israeli forces from the water. 'The new line to be a permanent withdrawal of Israeli forces from the water."

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Richard Warns Senate Unit

Lockheed's Bankruptcy Seen
U.S. Does Not Back Loan

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Deputy Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Packard said today he sees no way the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. can avoid bankruptcy if a government loan guarantee is not voted.

An appearance before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Packard said the issue is not nearly one of national defense or economic issue.

Substantial unemployment would be the immediate result, he said, and there would be substantial financial losses in an industry already weakened by action in defense programs.

\$250-Million Loan Asked

The committee is considering administration request for authorization to guarantee \$250 million in bank loans to Lockheed to finance continued development of the new commercial L-1011 Starjet for the airlines.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said that if the government sets precedent of bailing out large defense companies, this might mean costly to the government in the long run.

Mr. Packard replied he was opposed to bailouts for large companies but felt the loan guarantee.

Lockheed was justified because of the low risk to the government and the severe economic crisis a Lockheed bankruptcy might cause.

Mr. Packard said there is no immediate action delayed.

Law Agency Hunting Bacteria
That Glows When Heroin Is Near

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, June 9 (WP).—A new weapon in the war against drugs may be bacteria that "turn on" to heroin.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Agency reported yesterday that it gave the New York City Police Department \$40,724 to find a strain of bioluminescent bacteria that glow in the presence of heroin.

Richard W. Velde, L.E.A.A. associate administrator, said that the police are trying to use technology developed by the Army for sensing biological warfare agents.

"You have in effect some trained insects that are very much like lightning bugs. They are bioluminescent agents. They are extremely sensitive to certain chemical compounds," Mr. Velde said.

He said that the New York police are seeking types of bacteria—microscopic organisms—that will glow when there is heroin around.

Clumps of these bacteria could be carried by police officers in a container that would allow air to run past the microscopic bugs. The police could tell by the intensity of the glow whether there was a large or small amount of heroin nearby.

Experiments have shown that the bacteria stay alive and glowing for about four or five days. But Irving Slot, acting director of L.E.A.A.'s National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, said that present plans call for replacing the glowing bugs every day to make sure that they are not too old.

Each container of bioluminescent bacteria costs \$1.50, he said.



NAVAL SPLASH—Graduating midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy celebrate last formal parade prior to commencement, by jumping fully clothed into campus pool.

Extraditions Approved

U.S., Swiss Trade Suspects
In Heroin and Jewel Cases

By Morris Kaplan

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT).—A suspected heroin smuggler wanted in connection with an alleged multimillion-dollar conspiracy was held here yesterday in bail totaling \$1 million in what appeared to be an exchange of prisoners between the United States and Switzerland.

The suspect, Jack Grosby, who jumped \$50,000 bail in September, 1968, was extradited from Geneva Monday night. Last Thursday night, an Israeli gem dealer under arrest here and wanted in Zurich in connection with a \$2.3-million jewel robbery, was placed aboard a Swiss jetliner by federal authorities.

He was identified as Joseph Garji, 32. The Swiss had sought since last March to have him extradited.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Brooklyn would not comment on the likelihood of "a deal," or whether the exchange was merely coincidental.

Grosby, 46, a naturalized citizen who was born as Jacob Grodzinsky in Buenos Aires, was arrested here on July 26, 1968.

In an investigation leading to his arrest, federal narcotics agents recovered about 75 pounds of pure heroin, according to an indictment.

On Sept. 5, 1968, Grosby jumped bail. He was arrested by Swiss authorities in September, 1970, at the request of the U.S. government. He fought extradition proceedings, appealing to the highest courts in Switzerland.

Grosby pleaded not guilty at his arraignment yesterday. Bail was fixed at \$500,000 at the request of the government.

He was later held in another court in \$500,000 bail on unrelated heroin smuggling charges contained in an indictment last August of four defendants whose business exceeded \$500 million a year, the government charged.

Mr. Garji was originally arrested on July 17, 1969 on charges of possessing 33 pounds of hashish.

He then recounted a story about a jewel theft that he said occurred on Jan. 27, 1970, in Zurich from the Konoplik S.A. concern. The thieves escaped with loot that included emeralds, rubies and sapphires in an automobile said to have been owned by Mr. Garji.

Switzerland started extradition

Law-Order
Candidate
Loses in N.J.

NEWARK, N.J., June 9 (AP).—Anthony Imperiale, the tough-talking white militant from Newark's North Ward, and former Green Beret Capt. Robert F. Marasco were defeated in separate primary elections yesterday.

Mr. Imperiale, a law-and-order advocate, was beaten on his home territory in a bid for a seat on the Essex County Democratic committee.

A registered Republican, he was defeated by a 2 1/2-to-1 margin by Joseph Ceres, a newcomer to politics.

The election covered much of the North Ward, an all-white section around Mr. Imperiale's home.

Mr. Imperiale rose to prominence after the 1967 riots shattered Newark. He ran a campaign-at-large seat in 1968 and ran unsuccessfully for mayor in 1969.

Mr. Marasco, who has admitted the killing of a Vietnamese triple agent, lost a primary bid for the Republican nomination to the town council in Bloomfield, where he lives. He ran last in a five-man field seeking the nominations for three seats.

Now an insurance salesman, Mr. Marasco left the Army last year after charges against him and several other Green Berets allegedly involved in the killing were dropped. He recently acknowledged that he fired the shot that killed the agent.

The elections were part of a statewide primary in which non-nominees were at stake in legislative races and local and county offices.

Minneapolis Majority

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9 (AP).—Independent Mayor Charles Stenvig was overwhelmingly elected yesterday to a second two-year term, defeating challenger Harry Davis, a Negro, the candidate of the Democratic-Farmer Labor party.

Mr. Stenvig's margin was 81,280 votes to 51,146 for Mr. Davis.

Walesed Nominated

CAMDEN, N.J., June 9 (UPI).—Former world heavyweight champion Jersey Joe Walcott was unopposed yesterday for the Democratic nomination for Camden County sheriff.

Senate Votes
5.5 Billion for
Public Works

WASHINGTON, June 9 (WP).—The Senate, overriding Republican opposition, passed yesterday a compromise \$5.5-billion measure to provide public works jobs across the nation. The vote was 45 to 33.

The measure would also extend the Appalachian regional development program.

Democrats had said privately that they believed President Nixon would veto the bill, but they nevertheless mustered the votes to push it through.

It was supported by 43 Democrats and 2 Republicans and opposed by 32 Republicans and 1 Democrat, William Proxmire of Wisconsin.

The House is expected to send it on to the President next week. The bill originated in the Senate, which passed it in March chiefly as a measure to extend the six-year-old Appalachian program.

The House expanded the bill in passing it in April. The key feature that it added was a \$2-billion accelerated public works program designed to provide jobs in areas of high unemployment.

It was this provision that drew GOP fire in the Senate debate. Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., called it a "pork barrel" that would produce jobs at a cost of \$20,000 each.

However, Sen. Jennings Randolph, D., W.Va., floor manager for the bill, insisted that "it presents a well-balanced approach to problems of unemployment throughout the whole nation."

In other developments:

- The Senate—Democratic Policy Committee endorsed a broad-based spending limit of 5 cents per potential voter as contained in the Commerce Committee version of the campaign reform bill. The party unit chose this limitation in preference to the 10-cents-per-voter ceiling on broadcast and other media expenses contained in the Rules Committee version.

- A House Labor subcommittee approved by an 8-4 vote along party lines legislation defining "total disability" in black-lung benefit claims as "the inability of a miner, by reason of a medically determinable physical impairment, to engage in substantially gainful employment as a miner."

- The House voted to raise the ceiling on federal funds for the National Science Foundation to \$619 million in the next fiscal year.

- House leaders held up a vote on U.S. participation in the international coffee agreement pending discussion of Brazil's claim to sovereignty up to 300 miles offshore.

- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held up approval of an international aircraft-hijacking treaty, hoping to put pressure on the State Department to work out an agreement with Cuba.

N.Y. Power Use
Sets a Record

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP).—New Yorkers used more electricity between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. yesterday than at any time in the city's history, the Consolidated Edison Co. said.

The demand was met without having to impose a power curtailment.

The day's high temperature of 82 degrees was two degrees below the record high set for the date in 1933.

Preliminary figures indicated that between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. 7,384,000 kilowatts were used, topping the record of 7,378,000 set an hour before.

The peak usage was 118,800 kilowatts more than the demand on July 17, 1969. On that day, Con Ed had to impose a 3 percent voltage reduction—a brownout—to compensate.

Strike Ends
In New York
With PactWorkers Await 1972
Action on Pension

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT).—Striking New York City municipal workers accepted a settlement formula last night and agreed to end immediately their walkout, which had disrupted the city for two days.

Under the four-point procedure put forward by the Office of Collective Bargaining, a controversial pension plan, which the New York State Legislature failed to approve—and which precipitated the strike—would be resubmitted to the 1972 legislature.

But the formula also called for negotiation and eventual submission of the issue to an impartial panel if next year's legislature, which would have the same composition as this year's, does not adopt the plan or should diminish it.

The striking workers resumed their duties this morning.

The sudden settlement came after the strike of municipal employees spread yesterday to sewage, incineration, parks and school lunch workers.

On Monday, hundreds of thousands of motorists were caught in traffic jams when bridge tenders opened swing bridges and other workers abandoned trucks on major highways.

In Albany, meanwhile, after weeks of intense negotiations and acrimonious exchanges between Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor John V. Lindsay, the state legislature early today approved a \$535-million tax authorization package for New York City.

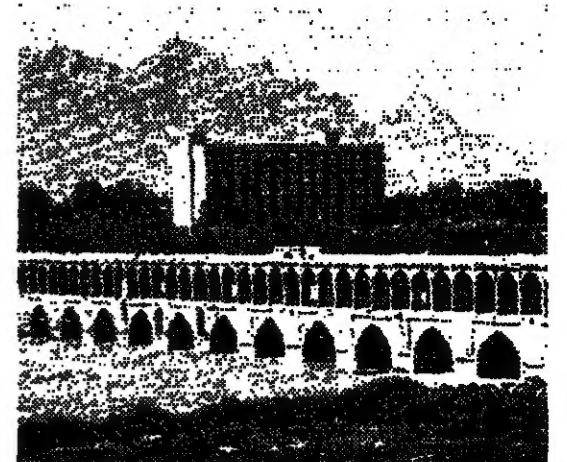
The package of 81 bills ranged from increases of 80 percent and more in the city income tax to levies on beauty shops and reduce salons.

Passage of the last city tax bill cleared the way for adjournment of a prolonged and bitter session that began Jan. 6. With moments after the city's tax bills were passed, Gov. Rockefeller signed the package.

The \$535-million tax authorization bills were some \$370 million less than Mayor Lindsay had sought.

Counter-Investigations Planned

ALBANY, N.Y., June 9 (UPI).—Gov. Rockefeller was given authority yesterday to establish a commission to investigate the administration of Mayor Lindsay and Mr. Lindsay, in turn, announced a commission to investigate Mr. Rockefeller's state administration. The city commission would also investigate the possibility of New York City becoming a separate state.

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First Deaths in 18 Months

2 U.S. Crashes Revive Airport Safety Issue

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—Fatal crashes on Sunday and Monday ended an 18-month period in which not a single passenger on a scheduled domestic airline lost his life.

They also stirred anew a controversy over airport and airway safety that has been largely dormant over the last year.

The Tweed-New Haven, Conn., airport, where 28 persons died Monday when an Allegheny Airlines turboprop undershot the runway, became the focal point of bitter recriminations.

It had been cited as dangerous as far back as September, 1969, by the head of an Air Line Pilots Association study of the nation's airports.

Series of Smits

Standing in the charred ruins of summer houses Tuesday, James R. Malarky, the airport manager, attributed the crash to the lack of an instrument landing system. He said that such a system

was lacking because residents of nearby East Haven have blocked the airport's expansion through a series of court suits.

"It is infuriating that the public interest is being so badly served and that a few people can bring airport development to a grinding halt," he said.

Much the same view was taken by Capt. Phil Perry, a member of the ALPA Airport Safety Committee that made the 1969 survey. "Communities that want air service and won't accept the responsibilities that go with it just don't deserve the service," he said in a telephone interview.

Anthony V. Memayo, a lawyer for the East Haven group, denied Mr. Malarky's charge. "For years now, we've been warning them about such a disaster because we've seen them bring planes in there when you can't even see the tower..."

9 Other Airports

According to published reports at the time, the ALPA survey also named these other nine airports as "dangerous."

Bradford, Pa., site of two Allegheny Airlines crashes in two weeks in 1968; Greater Cincinnati airport, where two crashes occurred in 1967; Kennedy International in New York; Bluegrass Airport, Lexington, Ky.; Molokai and Kona airports, Hawaii; Kansas City, Mo., Municipal airport; Kanawha airport, Charleston, W. Va., and Miami International airport.

Capt. Joseph W. Meek, chairman of the ALPA committee, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

But Capt. Perry said that in no sense could the list be considered as the "ten most dangerous airports" in the United States as it has been frequently construed.

Capt. Meek had cited them, in response to questions, as offering certain problems under certain operating conditions, Capt. Perry explained.

Only One Failing

Capt. Perry said, for example, that it is "absurd" to call Miami International dangerous. Capt. Meek had merely called attention to a high-rise motel at the airport that, he said, might have been built in a better location, Capt. Perry explained.

Runways Improved

As for JFK in New York, the runways used to be rough and sometimes slippery, Capt. Perry went on, but since then they have been improved.

Capt. Perry said that of about 530 American airports used by commercial airlines, more than 300 still have no instrument landing systems. And many are still hampered by short runways (as in the case of Tweed-New Haven), bad approach lighting and peripheral lighting, and other factors.

But he as well as other spokesmen for ALPA and airline industry sources stressed that much better progress toward airway and airport modernization and improved safety has been made in the last year or so than previously.

"The airports are beginning to catch up to the [aircraft] technology," an ALPA official said.



Arnoldo Mondadori, Founded Publishing Empire in Italy

MILAN, June 9 (UPI).—Arnoldo Mondadori, 82, Italy's leading publisher and the man who acquainted Italians with such novelists as Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner, died at his home yesterday from a kidney disease.

Mr. Mondadori had retired two years ago, leaving his publishing house in the hands of his son Giorgio.

A self-made man whose creed was that any good book will find readers, Mr. Mondadori built up a publishing empire that churned out everything from Frank Kafka and Luigi Pirandello to Mickey Mouse comics. Yearly sales of Mondadori books and magazines averaged 75 billion lire (\$120 million).

The son of an illiterate worker in the village of Poggio Rusco, Mr. Mondadori went into publishing in 1907 by printing a novel by an obscure Socialist politician. His business quickly expanded and he reached nationwide prominence in the 1930's by acquainting the people of Fascist Italy with such foreign authors as Thomas Mann, Hemingway and Pearl S. Buck.

He fled to Switzerland in the final years of the Fascist regime and laid the groundwork there for his new, postwar publishing ventures in Italy, which ranged from collections of classics to women's magazines and Walt Disney comics.

Matilda Geddings Gray

LAKE CHARLES, La., June 9 (AP).—Matilda Geddings Gray, a little-known, 82-year-old philanthropist, died yesterday after suf-



Arnoldo Mondadori

fering a heart attack at her home here.

Miss Gray avoided the spotlight, but her philanthropies brought her the Order of the British Empire from Britain and the Legion of Honor from France, both in 1960, and a medal from Guatemala.

She shipped 182,900 pounds of rice to England and a similar amount to France in 1948 and 75,000 pounds of rice to England in 1948 because of food shortages there.

Her attorneys said that her other works included a hospital and restoration of a church in Antigua, aid to a historical library in Guatemala City, the foundation of a school in Lake Charles for special children and aid to archaeological expeditions.

She inherited a large estate from her father, John Geddings Gray, an oilman.

Ottocaro Weiss

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT).—Ottocaro Weiss, Italian-born business executive and cultural figure, died here Saturday, a few days before his 75th birthday.

Mr. Weiss, who was born in Trieste, retained his loyalty to his native city and was active in the movement after World War II to keep it Italian.

In 1960, he became chairman of the board of the Buffalo Insurance Co. and, from 1962 until his retirement in 1970, he was manager of the U.S. branch of Assicurazioni Generali.

Harold Lloyd Jr.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 9 (AP).—Harold Lloyd Jr., 41, son of the late silent-film comedian, died late yesterday in a North Hollywood sanitarium where he had been since April 17. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. Lloyd unsuccessfully attempted to follow in his father's footsteps. Although he appeared in nightclub, he got only minor roles in films before dying on March 8.

Francesco Giuntà

ROME, June 9 (AP).—Francesco Giuntà, 84, who was secretary-general of the Fascist party when the late dictator Benito Mussolini took power in 1922, died yesterday in a Rome hospital after a long illness. Mr. Giuntà died in poverty. A

group of his friends hospitalized expenses. He was president of the Italian Deputies under Mussolini and a close friend of Gabriele d'Annunzio.

Alvin Johnson Dies; Led U.S. Education

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP).—Dr. Alvin Johnson, 68, of the New School for Social Research here and an American education, died last night at his home in New York City. He had been in poor health since 1945.

The institution is regarded as one of the leading education centers in the country. It was founded by Dr. Johnson along with Charles A. Beard, the John Dewey, the philosopher Thorstein Veblen, the economist James H. Duesenberry, the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., the scientist Milton Eisenhower, and the philosopher John Dewey. It gradually moved from the humanities to the social sciences and the arts.

When Hitler seized Germany in 1933 and I. E. Brown, a leading non-Nazi in the New School, initiated rescue efforts, Dr. Johnson was among them. He was brought to New School in October, 1933, and established as a "university" of the school's faculty of political science, which conferred PhD degrees.

Dr. Johnson was a Coyn Nelson Rockefeller day as "a creative genius," by Dr. Albert Einstein. Prize winner in medical important figure in the scientific life of the world.

In 1943, a group of mid-European scholars honored him as a teacher, humanitarian of the world. He was by the Danish king and an officer of the Order of the Dannebrog. On his day, he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Particles Smaller Than Neutrons Believed For

STANFORD, Calif. (AP).—Scientists working on a two-mile-long atom tunnel here have discovered even tinier than neutrons, the smallest components of an atom called the particles "partons."

Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky of the Stanford Accelerator Center, and Kendall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology results. It has been thought that neutrons, with the core of an atom, could not be divided. But bombardment particles by streams of up to 21 billion electrons has suggested that protons and neutrons have internal parts, called "partons," noisily said.

"Knowledge of the structures of the protons and neutrons may provide a better understanding of the structure that holds the atom together and endows it with its stability," he said.

Alitalia Cuts To U.S. for Y

ROME, June 9 (AP).—The Italian national airline today has a new "youth rate" on its transatlantic routes for passengers 12 and 25.

The new rates, for flights originating in or Milan and destined United States, are about 20 percent under normal rates. Flights to New York or Philadelphia and back \$100, and those to Chicago and return will be \$150.

British Warn Off S

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—British officials today warned off submarines that to sail into an area of the North Atlantic that is a "hot zone." One, upon report said it was a West German submarine.

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Danube Cruises

Increase in Popularity

Tourists traveling to Vienna from other parts of Europe should certainly take advantage of the excellent connections between Passau (W. Germany) and Vienna.

Offering daily service, the 1st Danube Steamship Co. maintains the modern air-conditioned passenger ship "Theodor Körner" for this voyage. With a stop in Linz, the trip takes a full day downstream and about 1 and 1/2 days upstream. The ship is practically designed to give not only an adequate amount of cabin space, but also to offer two restaurants—including a bar and a "Weinstube" plus a sun deck on two levels.

Having become accustomed to Danube travel, tourists, after arriving in Vienna, may also continue onwards to E. Europe.

There are a number of regular services: by hydrofoil boat and by passenger ships. Between Vienna and Budapest the trip by hydrofoil takes only four hours. A shorter trip to Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) takes about one hour.

For more ambitious tourists, there are also trips to the mouth of the Danube with connection steamers to Black Sea ports and to the Mediterranean.

Offering weekly service, the Soviet Danube Steamship Co. maintains four luxury boats—the Dniepr, Volga, Amur and the Dniestr—running during May,

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Visas for the various stops along the way are quickly obtained right aboard ship, eliminating the usual long waits when applying for them back home. The cities you visit, with stopovers and guided tours, are Bratislava, Czechoslovakia; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Budapest, Hungary; Ruse and Varna, Bulgaria; Gurgur and Bucharest, Romania; and Yalta in the Crimea.

Although your stay in Yalta is only for a day and a half, it is certainly the highlight of a Danube-Black Sea cruise.

A health resort town made famous by the 1945 meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. Yalta is the Riviera of the Soviet Union—and as such the special favorite of vacationing Russians.

The boats from Vienna to Yalta, covering a distance of more than 1,200 miles, provide a number of "events" along the way. Literally to write home about are such things as scrambling under the low bridge at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, skirting the florid, passing and tooting the famous Friendship Bridge that connects Bulgaria and Romania, and changing from your river boat to a sea ship at Ismailia, Russia, where the Danube finally flows into the Black Sea.

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Cosmonauts Complete Move to Salyut for Long Stay

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPI)—A Soviet cosmonaut floated up in the air today in the weightlessness of the spacious orbital station, and, pedaling the air, demonstrated a new tension suit designed to keep muscles in condition during long space flights.

After Lt. Col. Georgi T. Dobrovolski had thus staged what may have been the first fashion show in space, the three-man crew in raised the flying scientific station in the second orbital mission in two days.

The colonel and his teammates, Vladimir N. Volkov and Viktor Patsayev, both civilian engineers, also shut down the manned equipment on the Salyut-1, thus completing the transfer of their activities from the ferry craft that had brought them to the station Salyut on May 19 without a crew.

Long Mission

The modeling of the space suit, the closing off of equipment and the ferry craft made it reasonably certain that the current mission would be a long one. A keeping with their custom, secrecy on details of space flights, the Soviet spokesmen have announced the planned duration of the present experiment, and their plans have had to be

deduced from published information.

It was the first day the cosmonauts had donned the tight-fitting overalls, known as a penguin suit, in which tension is produced by several layers of rubberized material. The suit forces the wearer to exercise his muscles despite the state of weightlessness that exists in space.

If the wearer were to relax, the tension in the rubber would pull his knees up to the chin and bring his arms together across the chest.

Much Needed Tension

The suit was said to be particularly useful in producing much needed tension in leg muscles, spine, neck and arms.

A designer, identified as Dr. A.S. Barer, was quoted by Tass, the Soviet press agency, as having said that the suit would be "sufficient to insure normal muscular tone and work for the heart."

Another space scientist, Boris V. Ransanbakh, said that today's orbital mission had placed the 55,000-pound space laboratory on an optimal course—175 by 181 miles—for the astrophysical and earth surveys it is expected to conduct.

No more corrections were said to be contemplated in the immediate future.

U.S. Space Officials Dismiss Soviet Bid for Moon Treaty

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—Federal space and diplomatic officials said privately yesterday at Moscow's proposal for an international treaty to bar military activity on the moon was an attempt to forestall cooperation on other space issues.

"There's not one thing new of importance in it," said one official who has negotiated with Russians on space issues.

He said everything in the proposal of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko already is contained—either directly or by implication—in the five-year-old U.S. treaty governing the peaceful use of outer space, which has been signed by more than 80 nations.

Another official pointed out that

a UN subcommittee, now meeting in Geneva, has for years been fruitlessly seeking Soviet agreement on liability for damages that might be caused by spacecraft landing on earth.

Accused of Gull

"The Russians have never wanted to be held responsible for anything and they're trying to fess the thing in Geneva," he said. "In fact, they have the gall to include in their proposal a clause governing liability for damages if they occur on the moon."

Article 11 of the Soviet proposal contains a provision that would hold a nation responsible for the "actions or inactions" of its equipment and personnel on those of other nations engaged in lunar activities.

Over the years the United States and other nations have sought, through the UN, to have the Soviet Union agree to a pact that would force a nation to accept responsibility for mishaps caused by its own space hardware.

If, for example, a piece of Soviet "space junk" fell on Ireland, damaging a private home, the proposal would allow the occupants to sue the Soviet Union under Irish law. The Soviet Union, however, takes the position that the suit must be settled under the provisions of Soviet law.

Thousands of pieces of space junk—rocket nozzles, expended boosters and fuel tanks—have fallen to earth since the first Sputnik was orbited 14 years ago. To date there have been no substantiated reports of damage, because most of the material burns up during re-entry into the atmosphere due to the heat of friction. But the law of averages is expected to catch up eventually.

Western Union Strike Goes Into 2d Week

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—A week-old strike by 20,100 employees against Western Union continued yesterday after brief negotiating sessions with two unions produced no progress. No further meetings were scheduled.

A union leader said the company would not change its latest offer—a 20 percent pay boost over two years. The union's demand is 31 percent over two years.

The strike has halted domestic telegrams and money orders for the general public. Western Union is maintaining certain automated services with supervisory personnel.

France Assails Big Two's Moves

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that individual moves by either the United States or Russia to reach an agreement on the Middle East situation could not bring a last settlement.

In an address to the French National Assembly, Mr. Schumann said, "the chances for a final settlement in the Near East do not increase when a very powerful act alone."

His statement was interpreted as an open criticism of Secretary of State William P. French's efforts to negotiate a settlement of the Suez Canal as a "toward an overall solution."

He was also criticizing intervention by Russia, which recently signed a treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Schumann explained that the spectacular deployment of presence and one influence acts the rival power, and, as consequence, stirs up the rival of the powers.

His position is that the four powers—Russia, the United States, Britain and France—should work out a solution to the Middle East which they could collectively guarantee.

Heflin Still Critical

OLLYWOOD, Calif., June 9 (UPI)—Actor Van Heflin, 68, in unconscious and clinging to life after a swimming pool day after suffering a heart attack, remained in critical condition yesterday at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital. He has not shown consciousness, a hospital spokesman said.

Too Late to Save Les Halles Hangars, Paris Official Reportedly Says

PARIS, June 9 (UPI)—The top officer for Paris, prefect Robert Diebolt, has said that it is too late to take down the hangars elsewhere, the famed place of the old market, Les Halles, according to the newspaper Le Monde.

A newspaper said he told the financier Orrin Hein, who expressed an interest in buying the pavilions if they could remain on the original site, the need to complete the subway line with a station at Les Halles as rapidly as possible, and that any effort to dismantle the buildings in such a way that they could be put up again.

Mr. Diebolt was reported to

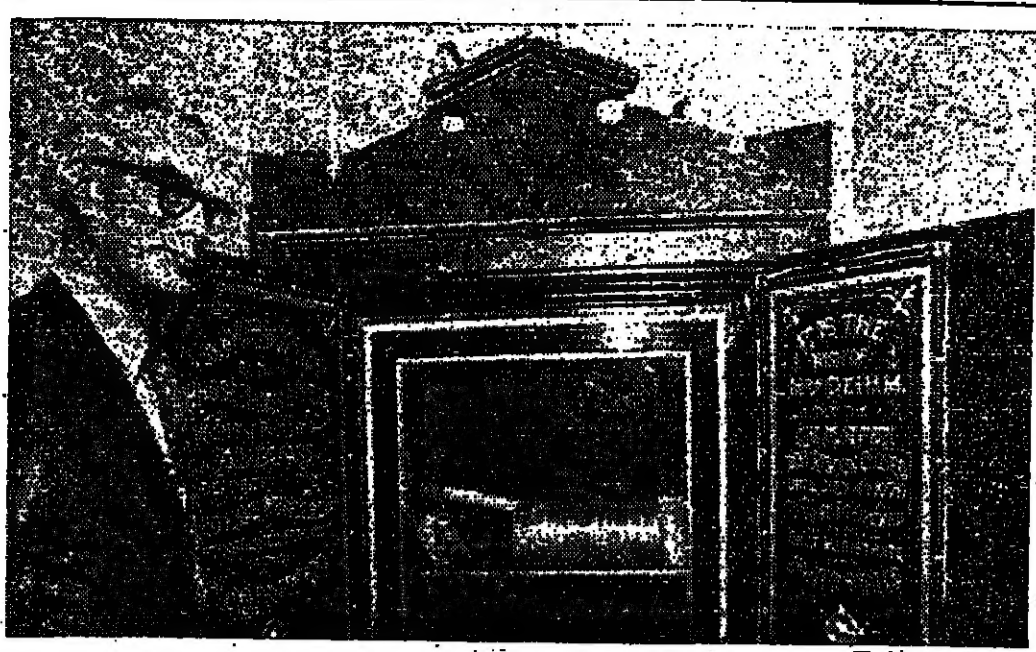
have said that the buildings, designed by Victor Balland in 1943 and completed before 1953, must be removed between July 1 and Nov. 10, so construction can start Jan. 1.

Mr. Hein commented: "The pavilions have been there for over a hundred years. I don't understand why the rush now. Precise studies of the possibility of dismantling them have not been made, and I wonder, given these conditions, if the City of Paris had not decided once and for all to raise the pavilions."

"I have a meeting tomorrow with Culture Minister Jacques Duhamel and hope to discuss the possibility of a delay with him."

Soviet Maneuvers

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP)—Soviet land, air and sea forces have begun joint maneuvers in the southern part of the country, Tass announced last night.



SAFE FOR '76—Rep. Bob Casey, D., Texas, checks the "Centennial safe" that was opened on request by a safecracker after keys and combination were lost. Items behind the still-locked glass door were placed there by Mrs. Charles F. Deihm in 1878 for opening in 1976, to commemorate the 200th U.S. Anniversary.

Campaign Fever Running High

Rome Is Decked Out for Election on Sunday

By Marvino Howe

ROME, June 9 (UPI)—The city has been decked out like a Christmas tree for the election next Sunday, but the holiday spirit is missing.

Bright streamers that hang from almost every monument and wall bid for votes. The streets are splattered with drifts of leaflets proclaiming the virtues of the nine main Italian political parties.

Every day for a month, rallies have been held in piazzas and theaters throughout the city, and party leaders have promised, cajoled and threatened the electorate with an avalanche of words.

Nearly 8 million people are to select municipal councils in Rome, Genoa, Bari and 150 other cities as well as a regional assembly in Sicily.

First Major Test

The elections will be the first major test for Premier Emilio Colombo's year-old left-of-center coalition. Perhaps more important, the elections, taking place at a time of social crisis, will serve as a period of reappraisal for the parties of the coalition, headed by the Christian Democrats.

The country's problems are tremendous, and many Italians are beginning to doubt that the elected representatives have the capacity to solve them. Violence, corruption and labor turmoil—everyone from doctors to hotel workers have been on strike—have taken their toll, even on an easy-going people, and the social upheaval has intensified since the 1968 national election.

Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, gloomily reported last week, "the first signs of recession" in the economy, which has greatly expanded since World War II. "The downturn, attributed

Writer Sinyavsky Reported Barred From Moscow

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPI)—Writer Andrei D. Sinyavsky, who was released from prison this week, will be barred from living in Moscow, literary sources said today.

Mr. Sinyavsky is temporarily living in a Moscow suburb now, the sources said, but he soon will be required to move to another city.

Mr. Sinyavsky and Yuri Daniel were sentenced to prison camp in 1966 for writings that authorities judged to be "anti-Soviet slanders." Mr. Daniel was freed in September, 1970, and lives in the town of Krasnoyarsk, 120 miles south of Moscow. He also was banned from living in Moscow.

The two writers had produced bitter underground novels under the pseudonyms Abram Terts and Nikolai Arzhak. The novels were smuggled abroad and became best sellers, angering Soviet authorities, who eventually discovered who the real Terts and Arzhak were.

The sources said Mr. Daniel resisted authority in prison, carrying out hunger strikes and smuggling protest writings from prison. He served his full five-year sentence, much of it in solitary confinement.

Mr. Sinyavsky, they said, was the opposite. He became deeply religious in prison, and his behavior was so good that authorities released him a year and a half before the end of his seven-year sentence.

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Ceausescu Flies to Pyongyang

Romanian Sovereignty Backed by Peking

HONG KONG, June 9 (Reuters)—China pledged today to support Romania in its struggle to "safeguard" its independence and sovereignty, the New China News Agency reported.

The pledge was contained in a joint communiqué issued after an eight-day visit by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr. Ceausescu left Peking today for Pyongyang, where he was greeted by North Korean Premier Kim Il Song.

The communiqué said President Ceausescu and Chinese leaders held talks in an atmosphere of "cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding" on relations between China and Romania and on international questions of common concern.

The Romanians praised the "deep revolutionary transformation of China and the country's achievements which heighten the prestige of Socialism in the world and strengthen forces fighting against the imperialist policy of aggression."

Both sides stressed that they had always supported each other "in the common struggle against imperialism and the reactionaries and against power politics."

Observers saw the Chinese pledge as an encouragement to Romania to continue its striving

for an independent foreign policy despite Soviet pressure.

The communiqué said Romania had firmly withstood "imperialist pressure" and won important victories in its struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

The Chinese side reaffirms that, "tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Chinese people will, as always, fulfill their internationalist duty."

Opposition Party in Japan Gets Peking Invitation

TOKYO, June 9 (UPI)—The Komeito, Japan's second largest opposition party with 47 members in the lower house, has been invited to send a party delegation to the People's Republic of China, a party spokesman announced here today.

Yesterday, Yoshikatsu Takekiri, the party chairman, told a news conference in Kobe that his party advocated recognizing the People's Republic as the only legitimate government of China, concluding a peace treaty with it, and abrogating Japan's 1952 peace treaty with the Republic of China on Taiwan.

It was the first time that the Komeito had explicitly advocated cutting Japan's ties with Taiwan in order to establish formal relations with Peking.

Although a party spokesman said that Peking's invitation came quite independently of Mr. Takekiri's statement, the two are believed to be interrelated in that the Komeito has been trying for several months to visit the People's Republic. The invitation comes at a politically useful time for Komeito which, along with other parties, is in the midst of an upper house election campaign. Voting day is June 27.

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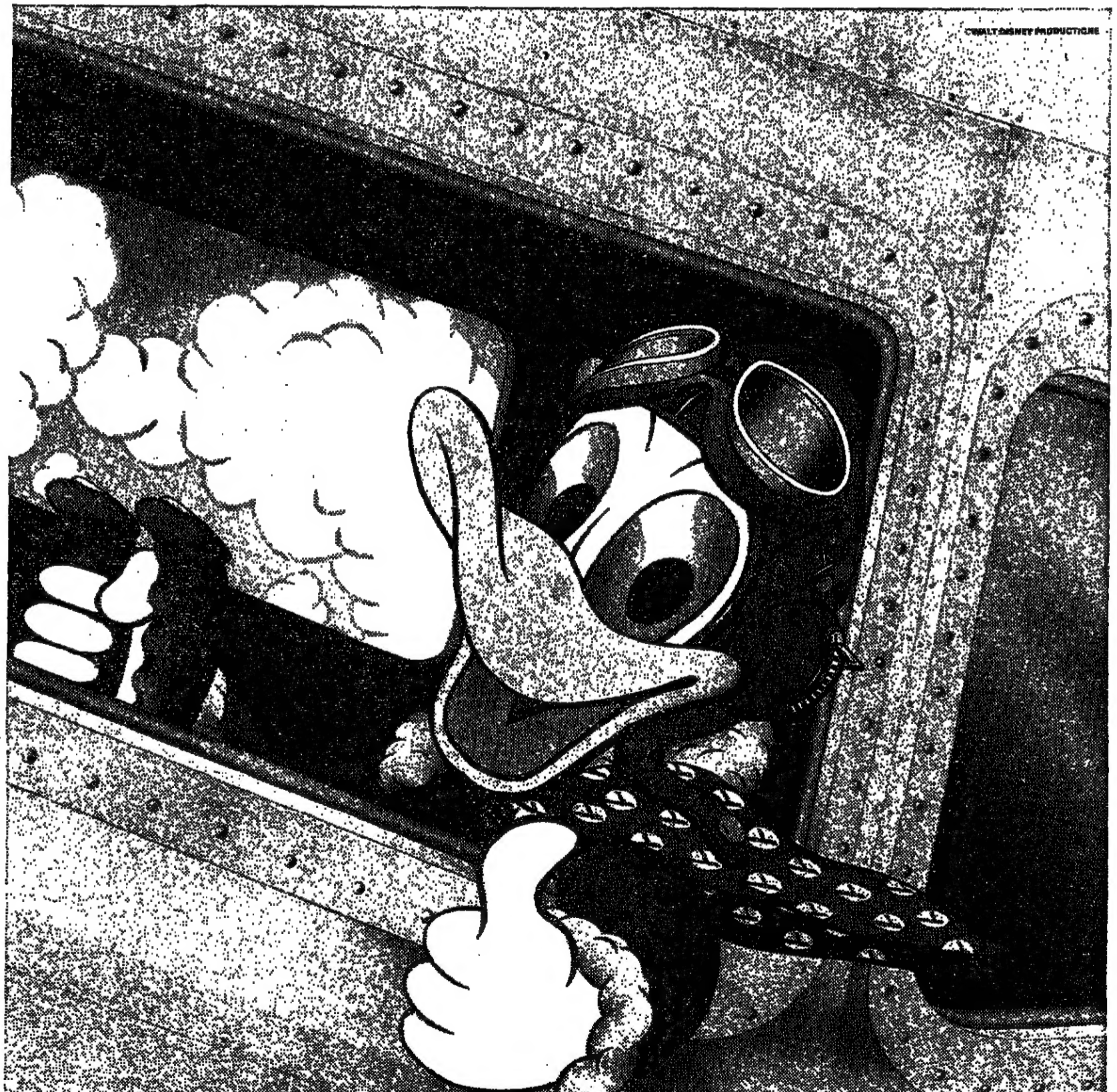
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East-West Trade: Old Habits Die Hard

Balance-of-payments worries are coming to outweigh considerations of ideology in the shaping of American trade policy, and it's about time. For a generation after World War II, the United States commonly treated trade as an instrument of global policy. Countries with which we had political and ideological disputes—the Communist countries—were regarded as unworthy of the privilege of trading with us. We rationalized an elaborate strategic scaffolding for embargoes, blockades, strategic lists, tariff discrimination, export controls, and so on; inevitably, a big bureaucracy grew up with a vested interest in maintaining and expanding these various restrictions. In the interim, our competitors—many of them our allies—took the business. West Europe's trade with East Europe and Russia is ten times ours, and we do no business at all with China and Cuba.

Only now, when we have become seized by an entirely appropriate concern for our recurring balance-of-payments deficits and our declining trade balance, are we starting to realize that the practice of indiscriminate economic warfare is a costly anachronism. Hard times have brought home the lesson of how harmful and gratuitous it is both economically and politically to inject artificial "strategic" objections into the free play of world commerce. This is the significance of the report that the United States has approved licenses for the export of \$85 million in vehicle-making equipment to the Soviet Union. Just a year ago Defense Secretary Laird destroyed a prospective Ford truck deal with Russia, demanding that first "there should be some indication on the part of the Soviet Union that they're not going to continue sending the trucks to North Vietnam by shiploads for use on the Ho Chi Minh Trail."

Well, no such indication has been given. It was idle anyway to imagine Moscow would cut off Hanoi for the sake of American trucks—when it can buy European trucks, some made under American license. In the year since then, economic pressure has shaved the Pentagon's Neanderthal influence on trade policy, and now American firms will be allowed to compete for an important range of orders previously off-limits to them. But the contest between bad habit and good sense is far from over. Currently Chile wants to buy two more Boeing-707s and a 727. Some officials reportedly are hailing at the deal on the ground that Chile may land the planes at Havana and that the newly elected Marxist government in Santiago hasn't established how it will pay its future bills or what it will pay for nationalized

American properties. These considerations are demeaning; that they are raised at all testifies to the ossification of cold-war thinking on trade. Other American-made planes already land at Havana. Chile has paid past bills without fault. To wield 707s and 727s as a political club is (1) to insult Chile, (2) to ignore its ability to buy commercial jets elsewhere, (3) and to stiffen any incipient Chilean tendencies to go hard on the nationalized American firms.

We trust the decision on the planes will reflect Mr. Nixon's words of March 25 to Boeing employees, after the SST defeat: "Each time I fly in Air Force One—a Boeing plane—I am reminded of the role Boeing has played in making America the world's leader in commercial aviation. Throughout the world, the 707, the 727, the 737, and now the giant 747 have become symbols of America's leadership."

The most intriguing East-West trade case now pending concerns the list of items permissible in trade with China which Mr. Nixon has said he will release next week. The key question is whether he will apply a more stringent measure to China than Russia, as the Pentagon is urging him to do on the ground that China, being less advanced, will be hurt by denial of some items whose denial to Russia would be meaningless.

This is, of course, precisely the reason to put trade with both countries on the same basis. Politically, discrimination against Peking would undo much of the benefit gained from the President's new China initiatives. Economically it would simply insure that China will buy elsewhere or create its own capacity. This goes for food products as well as manufactured goods. And in the case of food, it would be wise to remove the restriction, adopted by President Kennedy in a weak political moment, which requires half of the food grains shipped to Communist countries to be carried in American ships. So high are their rates that they have effectively discouraged food shipments.

In a country ostensibly dedicated to free enterprise, why should the government intervene in private trading decisions? Doubtless there is a class of items, however hard it may be to define them, which have a direct military potential rendering them "strategic," and these should not be sold. But the idea that the United States alone has the economic resources or the political clout to control industrial and military progress elsewhere has been proven wrong by events. It is an illusion which the country's policies can no longer abide and which the country's economy can no longer afford.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Soviet Space Station

Soviet scientists and engineers have scored another major space first by creating the large manned orbiting station now circling the earth. Manned vehicles have orbited before this, but they have all been relatively small.

The pressurized portion of the Salyut space station has a cubic volume more than 15 times as great as the crew compartment of the Apollo command module. This implies immediately that the Soviet space station can carry a great deal more equipment than any previous manned vehicle, while it also provides space for more diverse activities than was possible for astronauts penned up in the cramped quarters heretofore available.

Moscow has stressed the scientific purposes of the Salyut vehicle, and there is no reason to question these goals. This first space station is very much of an experimental model, from which much can and will be learned about man's capabilities for working in a weightless environment. Moreover, the collection of scientific data about earth and about outer space has been long recognized as one of the prime areas of usefulness for stations like Salyut.

Nevertheless, it must be recognized that Salyut and its successors raise important new problems for international law and international relations. Back in 1960, during the celebrated case of the American U-2

plane shot down over the Urals, Soviet leaders became very indignant about a manned American vehicle flying over their country. There have been no similar protests about the manned and unmanned satellites of the space era, but uneasiness must grow as political leaders in many countries contemplate the potential military uses of large, semi-permanent manned space stations such as Salyut.

There needs to be much more explicit agreement than now exists as to what may and may not be done with orbiting space stations. But even if there is such agreement, the problem of verification will remain. The solution will not emerge until space stations are internationalized, either by making them the exclusive instruments of the United Nations or by requiring that their crews be composed of astronauts from countries of diverse political complexion.

For the moment, technology has badly outrun the development of legal and operational mechanisms to assure that space will always be a zone of peace rather than, potentially, still another arena for conflict. The Soviet Union unveiled on Monday a proposed new treaty covering men's activities on the moon, but a far more pressing immediate need is a corresponding treaty governing men's activities on and with large orbiting space stations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nature's Work—and Man's

The present tragedy of East Bengal is a man-made one, unlike the appalling hurricane of last autumn. In the one case a tidal wave swept up the Bay of Bengal and some hundreds of thousands died because of it. In the other the government of Pakistan made a foolish decision and carried it out with a brutality that has shocked the world—or at least the attentive and literate part of it. To the dying child and its starving mother lying on a mat, the distinction between nature and man may not be so clear. The regularity of disaster is what these people know.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 10, 1896

PARIS—If the bicycle is an accepted fact today, it certainly was not always so. In 1840 a Scots blacksmith named McKim rode into Glasgow on a "velocipede," formed with two wheels in line, two pedals and two handles. As in the case of many another innovator, the authorities considered him a dangerous lunatic. He was locked up and only released if he promised "he wouldn't do it anymore." The McKim of today is the flying machine man. Fifty years may do for him what they have done for the cycle.

Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Major General Charles T. Mencher, chief of the Army Air Service, has asked Secretary of War Weeks to relieve Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant to the Chief of the Air Service. While Secretary Weeks will not say what action will be taken on the request, all precedent and Army discipline will probably cause him to relieve General Mitchell. It is definitely known that Brigadier General Mitchell favors a United Army and Navy Air Service and that Major General Mencher is against this move.



"They Say Pollution Control Could Hurt Business."

The Fragile Cities

By James Reston

NEW YORK—New York City is supposed to have the power to overwhelm all its squabbling citizens. Like some great, elemental force of nature, it seems as permanent as its great rivers, polluted but irresistible.

That is how it seems: steel drilled and cemented deep into granite, and soaring above the clouds. But the latest rash of strikes by the municipal workers, locking its drawbridges in mid-river and threatening to drown it in garbage, illustrates once more the fragility of the modern city.

Like the mightiest of nations, New York rests on power which is highly vulnerable to guerrilla warfare. Its energy is not going to be stopped this time by a few angry bridge mechanics and sanitation workers and their frightened union bosses, but their assertion of arbitrary power to force the city and the state to meet their demands at the expense of the people, raises questions about the rights and duties of public service employees that have to be faced.

There are now about 13 million people working in the United States for federal, state, and local governments—almost 18 percent of the total work force. These are not only men who operate the bridges and collect the garbage, but also policemen, firemen, and workers who supervise the whole electrical power structure on which the great cities of America depend.

Outlook Darkening

Accordingly, if public-service employees in the federal, state, and municipal governments can use force to try to get the wages and pensions they want, as the bridge and sanitation workers in New York are now doing, the outlook for the cities will be even more bleak than it is today.

It is easy to understand the demands of the striking municipal workers in New York, and even the desperation which makes them risk anarchy to deal with their economic problems. Outside of the very rich in New York, the rest are complaining that the cost of living, taxation, inflation, and education is staggering. Not only the bridge technicians and sanitation workers, but even the successful management and professional classes are in serious economic trouble, and would probably strike if they could.

So organized labor is not alone. It organized in order to fight the arbitrary power of the employer, but it is now using the power of violence to achieve its own ends. When this is done by public-service workers who stand at the police, fire, and power gates of a great city, it can paralyze the whole community.

This is the real issue in the present New York City strikes. If bridge workers and sanitation workers can use force to compel the state and city to meet their demands, why not policemen, firemen, teachers, electrical supervisors, and all other public service employees?

Power of Paralysis

Such is the reliance of vast cities like New York on electrical power that 80 key electrical workers, down the right manholes, could paralyze every electrical circuit and stop every subway, elevator, air conditioner, and computer in Manhattan.

There is a fundamental difference between working for a private concern and working for

a city, state or federal agency. You don't have to take a public service job, but if you do, there is an obligation to render public service and this is what the municipal workers in New York are rejecting.

They are insisting on using the arbitrary power their unions were established to oppress on the part of management. In fact, the leaders of the present strikes in New York have gone so far that even this pro-labor city is up in arms against them. And so are the national labor leaders, though they are bolder in private than in public.

Tough as this city is, powerful as it is, it always wonders what would happen if all its public-service employees, police, firemen, teachers and all the rest, insisted

on the right to strike and paralyze the city. Who then, would protect the rights and liberties of the majority?

"Men are qualified for civil liberty," said Edmund Burke, "in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites. . . . Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere. . . . It is ordained in the external constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters."

Even liberal New York City is now debating whether the public service workers have not got out of hand, and whether their concept of collective blackmail does not have to be brought under stricter legal control.

Just Around the Corner

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON—Whom do you believe, the pollsters or the poets?

The most recent Gallup poll, released last Friday, showed Sen. Edmund S. Muskie moving ahead of President Nixon for the first time (though by a statistically insignificant margin). In a trial heat, Muskie got 41 percent, Nixon 39 and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama 12, with 8 percent undecided.

The survey showed Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy running neck-and-neck with the President. Nothing very encouraging there for Nixon, and the trend has been steadily adverse; 18 months ago, he led Muskie by fully 12 points. Moreover, the Harris poll of May 10 showed Muskie eight points up, 47 percent to 39.

Yet a growing number of Democratic politicians across the country, surveyed during the course of a month of travel, believe that Nixon has emerged from a prolonged political slump, and that he may well be tough to beat in 1972.

Said a political professional in Ohio: "He's turned the corner." A Southern governor: "Suddenly, except for the economy, he seems to have things under control." A California congressman: "He's not on the defensive as much as he used to be."

The paradox is explained, in part, by the fact that politicians react to events faster than the general public, and indeed tend to base their calculations partly on the probable reaction to events that have not yet happened but appear likely to.

A number of leading Democrats commented on Nixon's foreign-policy initiatives, including the slight easing of tensions in the Middle East, the first steps toward a rapprochement with China, the breakthrough in the strategic arms limitation talks and other events. The President, they said, seems to be putting himself in a position where he can portray himself to the nation as a peace-maker.

These developments, however, are all tentative, and new trouble in the Middle East, a collapse of the tenuous dialogue with Peking or other events could wipe out Nixon's gains before November, 1972.

Vietnam, most Democrats believe, will recede in importance if the President is able to eliminate American casualties substantially by summer of next year.

That should be within the realm of possibility if he proceeds with the plan, reportedly under discussion within the government, to cut American troop strength to 40,000 or 50,000 men by August, 1972.

A minority still believes that it will be possible to make a moral, rather than pragmatic, case against the President if, as seems likely, American planes are still conducting widespread raids in Indochina. It will be possible to argue, the minority suggests, that Nixon is interested only in "changing the color of the corpses," not ending the war.

Most hard-headed politicians agree, however, with the Washington lawyer and political strategist who asked the other day, "How can you run against Nixon on Vietnam when he has pulled 400,000 troops out of an unpopular war and you (the Democrats) put them there in the first place?"

His analysis, interestingly enough, matches closely that of Republican tacticians and key White House staff members. Several Democrats also think that Nixon's increased success in his seemingly endless two-of-war with the Congress—on the measure to reduce the number of U.S. troops stationed in Europe, for example—will have an important political impact. He is also expected to beat back another attempt to put through the McGovern-Haskins amendment to end the Vietnam war.

A New Impression

Such victories tend to create an impression of competence and leadership, the exact opposite of the sense of fumbling and defensiveness generated by his Supreme Court nominations of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell.

None of these things will be

Back to the Slide Rule

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The latest batch of economic statistics does not merely report more bad news about unemployment and inflation. This time the indicators record a new fact that explains the continuation of "stagflation." The fact is that the administration's main hope for stimulating economic recovery—monetary policy—is not working. At everybody's knowledge there are two principal theories about how to foster increased economic activity. One is the Keynesian theory, which emphasizes fiscal policy made through the medium of the federal budget. The premise is that the government can nudge particular groups of consumers or businessmen into buying or investing by budgetary outlays or tax benefits.

The other theory is the monetarist theory widely associated with Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago. The premise is that prosperity is a function of the money pumped into the private banking system by the Federal Reserve Board. The monetarists argue, more on historical grounds than by a show of cause-and-effect evidence, that steady prosperity can be achieved if the Fed expands the money supply by roughly 5 percent per year.

In the past President Nixon has leaned very heavily toward the monetarists. Those of his followers who like to call themselves conservatives are pleased by the emphasis on private banks as against the federal budget, and he himself has been close to Prof. Friedman and his disciples. When announcing his economic plans for this year, however, the President declared, "I am a Keynesian." It was presumed that he would follow an economic policy which mixed the two approaches.

Not All the Way

But it now develops that Mr. Nixon's conversion to Keynesianism was half-hearted indeed—a profession of faith more designed to disarm critics than to govern policy. The amount of administration deliberately cranked into this year's budget was no greater than in the previous year—the year of recession. While there has been some slippage that promises a big budgetary deficit by the end of the year, the reason is mainly decreased tax payments rather than increased outlays.

Moreover, stimulating the economy through the budget requires a parallel policy of holding down wages and prices to guard against inflation. But the Nixon administration has acted only mildly and reluctantly in the wage and price field. The 31 percent pay increase granted by the aluminum companies last week virtually serves as a similar increase by the steel companies later this summer. That means the administration cannot seriously dig in on wage and price until fall at the earliest, and without such a stand-

there is little chance of staving the economy through budget.

In these circumstances of brutal economic stimuli being borne by the Federal Reserve, Chairman Arthur has most his responsibilities fully.

During the last three years the quantity of money in the economy has been expanded rapidly than in any other since 1960. But none of the things that are supposed to flow from an expanded money have materialized.

Interest Rates

For example, interest rates supposed to drop because of increased availability of funds. But the average yield on grade corporate bonds has just below 5 percent against just under 7 percent January.

Business activity is supposed to rise because of the availability of more funds for investment. But the latest statistics show business preparing to only 27 percent more in equipment this year last—an increase that even keep up with the rising prices.

Unemployment is supposed to drop because of increased business activity. But in the latest statistics have risen at 6.2 percent—the last nine years.

Just what monetary aim has not produced the results is a matter for one good guess is that in companies, made nervous by the troubles of Penn Central, are using the rise in interest rates to improve their cash. Another theory is that cash and individuals are hoarding cash in the expectation of interest rates will rise later on when the Fed cut the easy-money policy. Further, there are indications which are now the monetarist theory for economy will adjust itself. But it looks more and though conditions will only when the President a change—a change that the Keynesian prescription practice as well as in practice.

Letters

Rap on Mead

It is with great chagrin that I read the letter by Anatole Bryant of "Race" by James Baldwin. Margaret Mead, and a only react to a letter written in the June 4 issue.

I agree with J.B. Durr Margaret Mead very like racist—albeit, one of "den" variety which most whites are. We are not to this by our environment and our family ships. Only by constant searching and evaluation words and actions can we root out the ugly racist we accept so thoughtless. Miss Mead's age compulsion do not allow sort of daily re-evaluation and self-criticism of all. As a teacher of men, as doctors, lawyers, as housewives, such as this cannot take my word for "Custer Died for Your Sins" by Vine Deloria Jr.

It is appalling that an educated person would use the words of black women taking white children in the 5 an example of blacks an "touching" each other equally does not and. Some white black nurses white children. It does come from white workers. From black bosses a apartment dwellers rent a from black landlords, when white nursemaids, black children! And when color sees it as a might for civil rights, but accepts it as a normal cost of life in a "global world."

I too know Mr. Baldwin. I met him briefly at the Council of Churches 4 semesters in Upstate, S.C. At that time, I saw how I had been touched, horrified, and made to feel sorrowful than I ever was before. I had never felt after having read "I Am a Negro" by Baldwin. Upon he asked me, "And that my dear, is it?" At which point I win gained a fan for 11 over 40, white, and a per witness to a truly gentle. Mr. James Baldwin.

Mrs. Marnie MELLEN Geneva.

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British Arms Cache Discovered Near Ascot by Scotland Yard

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—A big arms cache was found early today by the Royal Ascot race track. Sixty detectives, including men from Scotland Yard's Special Security Branch, moved quietly into the wealthy stockbroker belt town of Ascot in cars and unmarked vans during the night for light raids.

Detectives said they were convinced the weapons were destined for Northern Ireland. But they did not know whether they were for the Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army (IRA) or the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force.

The arms cache—one report said it amounted to about five tons and included 500 machine guns—was found in a warehouse in a wooded area near Ascot, some 20 miles west of London.

Apart from the machine guns there were 30 min cannons, gas guns, and pistols. The weapons were all ten years old but in perfect working order. The only ammunition found was some practice rounds for the cannons.

Detectives said the weapons were surplus equipment sold by the Canadian Air Force. In Ottawa, a Canadian Defense Department spokesman said the department never sells arms. Any surplus equipment is turned in for disposal, he said.

The detectives simultaneously raided the warehouse, an exclusive nursing home and several private homes in the Ascot area.

The raids followed weeks of investigation by Scotland Yard's Special Security Branch and British Customs.

Rippon Gets Criticism by Labor MPs

LONDON, June 9 (Reuters)—Britain's Common Market negotiator, Geoffrey Rippon, ran into criticism in Parliament today after reporting on his latest talks with the European Economic Community.

Opponents of EEC entry hit out at the agreements Mr. Rippon had in his talks Monday in Luxembourg.

Mr. P. P. Tom Price asked: "Wouldn't it be better if it stayed at home in future?"

Mr. Price described the agreement as a policy of creep, crawl, and surrender.

Criticism by Wilson
Criticism also came from Harold Wilson, Labor party leader and former prime minister, who said he did not declare his final vote toward the EEC.

Mr. Wilson challenged the agreement to wind down sterling balances held by overseas investors after joining the C. He said it would be a very burden on Britain's balance of payments to pay off sterling balances over a period of years out of trading surpluses.

Mr. Rippon assured Mr. Wilson that he had no commitment to an expansion of Britain's nationalized steel corporation.

He told another Labor questioner, William Clark, that the Conservative government would mainly not recommend entry unless it was to the advantage of the country.

Members hotly questioned Mr. Rippon on the EEC's intentions as to the future of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Interpretation Questioned
They asserted that Mr. Rippon placed an interpretation of his own on this assurance and the interpretation was not shared by the EEC.

Rippon said: "I would be rather an insult to them to try to put a gloss on a firm assurance which is the basis of the negotiations proper. I would never end up numerous proposals."

Rippon said members did welcome the firm assurance for Commonwealth development countries and their opportunities for association or agreements with a market of 200 million people.

Standard Injured Motorcycle, Truck Collide

PARIS, June 9 (UPI)—French director Jean-Luc Godard seriously injured today in an accident.

Godard was a passenger on a motorcycle which skidded on an oil-slicked street and collided with a small truck and then a near a busy Left Bank intersection.

He was taken to a hospital where doctors said he had several bone fractures. Follow-up surgery, his condition was deemed as satisfactory.

His companion, Christine Marguerite, 27, who was driving the motorcycle, was not as seriously injured.

Godard, 41, became internationally known in 1959 with his first film, "A Bout de Souffle" ("Breathless").

He later developed a very perverted type of directing and led much of his time to films in which he reflected his own leftist social views.

Terminers Arrested Israel Drug Raid

TEL AVIV, June 9 (AP)—A crack-down sharply on drug consumers yesterday, arrested some of Israel's top underworld figures on suspicion of smoking hashish.

Television star and movie director Uri Zohar and the nation's top pop singer, Arik Einstein, among those arrested in a raid on a Tel Aviv shack.

U.S. Captain Sentenced

USAN, South Korea, June 9 (AP)—A U.S. Army captain, 33, was sentenced to a year in prison for the loss of 322 lives, was guilty of accidental homicide and sentenced to three years in prison yesterday. The sentence had demanded death.

Man Who Whistled Free Phone Calls Is Fined \$10

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9 (AP)—A blind man who was accused of defrauding the telephone company by whistling into the phone and using electronic equipment to make long-distance calls was fined \$10 yesterday.

In addition, Judge Ray Churchill of City Court sentenced Joseph C. Engressia, Jr., to 90 days in jail, but suspended the term.

Mr. Engressia was arrested last Wednesday after police with a search warrant found an electronic box which he was alleged to have used, along with the whistling, to activate long-distance switchboards in a manner that circumvented billing equipment.

Mr. Engressia said he had made calls around the world. His parents said that he had become interested in telephones while in school, and had other students read technical books on electronics to him.

They said he once won a bet by placing a free call to Australia by whistling.

Flung by Father From 2d Floor, Baby Is Caught

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—A six-month-old boy, hurled by his father from the second floor window of their Bronx apartment early today, was caught by his godfather, police said. The boy was not injured.

Officers gave this account: Fred Delgado, 39, in a fit of anger, warned his wife, Joan, 34, shortly after midnight that he planned to throw the boy and two other children out of the window of the apartment. Mrs. Delgado ran in search of a policeman.

Sam Macchio, 58, returning to his home in the same building, heard screams, looked up, and saw his godson hurtling down. He caught the boy in his arms. Four patrolmen found the door barricaded and broke it down. Police said they found Delgado with a blanket over his head and the two other children unharmed.

After putting up a fierce struggle, he was booked on charges of attempted murder, assault, endangering the welfare of a minor, and resisting arrest.

3 Black GIs Charged In Thefts, Explosions

SEOUL, June 9 (AP)—The Eighth U.S. Army said yesterday three black American soldiers have been charged with attempted murder, housebreaking and arson in connection with grenade thefts and explosions at a U.S. Army camp in Korea last month.

A total of 50 fragmentation grenades were reported missing following a series of explosions at Camp Humphreys, 35 miles south of Seoul, on May 22 and 23. Four persons were injured in the explosions and a helicopter was damaged.

Kidnappers Seize Sicilian's Son

PALERMO, Sicily, June 9 (Reuters)—The 25-year-old son of one of Palermo's richest citizens, millionaire builder Francesco Vassallo, 61, was kidnapped at gunpoint in a city street last night, police said today.

The kidnap took place shortly after Giuseppe Vassallo had stepped out of a bar, where he had a drink with jockey Francesco Longobardo, who witnessed the kidnapping and called the police. Shortly afterward the kidnap car was found empty and burning a few streets away. The elder Vassallo has been identified by a government commission as a leading Mafia figure.

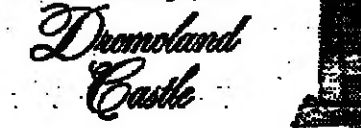
Daniel Berrigan III

DANBURY, Conn., June 9 (UPI)—The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, named a co-conspirator in the alleged plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, was rushed to a hospital today after he experienced difficulty in breathing and developed a rapid heart rate. The priest, 50, serving time in federal prison here for destroying Selective Service records, was conscious when transferred to the hospital.

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BRAND "SURGERY"—An engineer makes a final wiring check on the electronic brain for NASA's Centaur booster rocket in St. Petersburg, Fla. The "brain" guided Centaur when it launched the Mariner-9 probe.

Singapore Leader Tells IPI Of His Guidelines on Press

HELSINKI, June 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told 260 ranking publishers and editors from throughout the world today that no mass media controlled by foreign capital will be permitted by his government to "masquerade as the voice of Singapore."

Addressing the 26th annual conference of the International Press Institute, the Singapore leader pledged his government to take firm measures against news men considered guilty of exploiting "certain sensitive areas" in the country's social, religious and cultural life.

He referred to these as "cultural land mines" which in the multiracial community of Singapore could explode and lead to civil strife.

"In such a situation, freedom of the press, freedom of the news media, must be subordinated to the overriding needs of the integrity of Singapore and to the primary of purpose of an elected government," he declared.

Mr. Lee's audience, 260 delegates from 63 countries, was basically hostile to the prime minister's line. He spoke for nearly 90 minutes with half the time devoted to fending off questions on recent measures taken by his government against the press in Singapore.

These have included the detention without trial of four Chinese newsmen accused of "glamorizing" Communism through their newspaper; the expulsion of three key staffers from the English-language Singapore Herald; and an order revoking the Herald's license to publish from May 23. Another English-language daily, the Eastern Sun, closed after the government accused it of accepting funds from Communist China.

In another development on the third and last day of the conference, the IPI called on the Taiwan government to release the Yuyitung brothers and return them to the Philippines "in the shortest possible time." The brothers, Quinlan, 53, and Rizal, 47, were deported from Manila on grounds of subversive activity as publisher and editor of the Chinese Commercial News.

Police Think Murder Was Revenge Allende Calls Assassination Threat to Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 9 (UPI)—The Marxist government of President Salvador Allende imposed limited martial law on Santiago today and began a widespread search for three extreme leftist suspects in the machine-gun assassination of an extreme right-wing political leader Tuesday.

Mr. Allende called the killing "an attempt against Chile, her people and her government." He said former Vice-President Edmundo Perez Zekovic was slain in a deliberate attempt to spread chaos in Chile. But police called it a revenge killing for the "Pampa Irigoyen massacre."

Mr. Perez Zekovic, 57, was the hardline interior minister in the Christian Democrat government of former President Eduardo Frei and was hated by both the leftist extremists and the Marxists now in power. The left blamed him for the 1959 police "massacre" of 10 squatters.

Mr. Frei, in Belgium on a visit, said he was "deeply shocked" by the assassination. He was expected to cut short his visit and return to Chile.

Kidnapped Swiss Freed in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, June 9 (Reuters)—Swiss industrialist Alfred Kussler Kappeler, who was kidnapped here Monday night, has been freed, the Interior Ministry announced today. Details were withheld for what the ministry called security reasons.

Earlier today the Swiss Foreign Ministry said in Bern that the 62-year-old foundry manager was released last night in return for a ransom it was reported here later today that the ransom was \$30,000.

The Swiss said that Mr. Kappeler's health appeared to be satisfactory, but he was suffering the effects of a blow on the head and some bruises. The industrialist was abducted by five hooded men as he parked his car outside his home in Obrajes, a suburb.

356th Eiffel Suicide

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—A man leaped to his death yesterday from the top stage of the Eiffel Tower, some 900 feet high. The man, a foreigner, was the 356th person to commit suicide from the tower since it was opened in 1889.

PARIS, June 9 (UPI)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyon Tsarapkin called at the Foreign Office today and held his second meeting in 24 hours with British officials on Indochina, the Middle East and other international problems. He met for 45 minutes with Joseph Godber, Minister of State.

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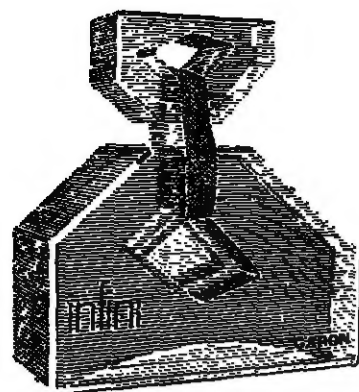
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PARIS THEATER

Journeying Into Nightmare

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, June 9 (UPI).—"Prologue," a new work by Robert Wilson, is having its world premiere at the Espace Pierre Cardin.

To explain the play would be futile. It has neither any spoken words nor the faintest discernible story line. It is devised as a theatrical happening, hopefully to trap the spectator's imagination and to enlist it in a strange, nightmare journey.

The other evening an audience of 100 was invited to attend the preview. Perhaps the log of what took place that night will serve as a record and a guide.

The guests were advised that the spectacle would begin at 8:30. Among those present were Louis Aragon, Mrs. Georges Aurie, Mrs. Raymond Carlier, Daniel Gelin, Poline Delpech of Le Monde and Louis Chauvet of Le Figaro. There was also an American contingent, which to judge by its attire did not patronize Cardin, and which strained to keep its conversation at a lofty if precarious cultural level. The evening's first experience was a half-hour wait in the lobby.

Shortly after nine the assembled were marched upstairs and halted at the auditorium doors. Finally, they were admitted, two by two, and escorted to their places in a tier of benches set up at the end of a large, white room that resembled a mosque. At the far end of this low-ceilinged hall stood an altar of cathedral candles, flickering in the semi-darkness. A woman in a golden

Segment of a scene in "Prologue," at the Espace Pierre Cardin.



robe lay motionless on the floor in the candlelight. Bordered the open space, one discerned half a dozen naked men reclining as though they were cadavers awaiting attention in a dissecting chamber. Something must now like that of a doleful Indian orchestra in the distance, now like muted church chimes—sounded softly and continued unintermittently through the pageant that followed.

Suddenly, 40 members of the troupe—some nude, some demure and some in flowing garments—appeared in procession, led by a little girl who coaxed them into an interminable whirl. A nun, pierced by an arrow, was wheeled on a chair and served supper on a tray. In the background of the lengthy dance, which consumed two hours—a woman in black jogging, catlike, raced back and forth.

The initial pantomime concluded as mysteriously as it had begun, but no intermission delayed the proceedings. Now, members of the audience were requested to leave their seats and squat on the floor about a modern platform. On this platform, a house was slowly constructed, this business requiring 45 minutes. Once the house was up four men carrying blank banners came forth and held up their empty flags on which was projected a film depicting a black woman stabbing a little boy.

It was after midnight, but there was no rest for the weary and no means of escape. The audience was now ushered downstairs through the dressing rooms where one saw again the pierced nun, while naked men and women lay stretched in the corridors. Through the windows one could observe a regiment of the company standing at attention in the street and outside the main entrance (which was locked) a man writhed in a straitjacket. Other actors had struck poses as wax dummies of shop windows on roped-off staircases. In the foyer, the dark-clad runners now raced before the former bar.

The tired first-nighters were

led to the Espace Theater, done up as though it were a funeral parlor. The black murderers of the film stood as though frozen in a doorway, holding a little girl wearing a buffalo head. The two, after a half-hour pause, took the stage and the last scene of the spectacle was enacted, bringing the festivities to a close about 1:30 a.m.

The first part with its insidious music casts a hypnotic spell. The experience of watching a house being built in Part Two is an experience comparable to an attack of prickly heat. Curled up like a pretzel, one's legs keep going to sleep and one begins to wonder if the whole enterprise is not a great waste of time.

The last part with its graveyard horrors is rather of the manner of that channel-house cabaret of Montmartre, Le Néant, and suggests less gloomy visions of the hereafter than it does the sort of dream the magician Herman the Great might have had after supping on too many Welsh rarebits.

The actor Gordon Craig once said in Moscow's Hotel Metropol dining room that a great restaurant at full tide with waiters bustling about, an orchestra playing and the guests engaged in animated conversation, has the semblance of a stage picture. So have many other scenes from real life, but it is the dramatist's task to bestow revelation upon them in a play.

Mr. Wilson and his company do create moods and their atmospheric are occasionally persuasive, but in contrast to such a pantomime spectacle as, say, Max Reinhardt's "Miracle," they seem to have no comprehensible message to impart and the required and expected revelation remains in the wings or in their fancy.

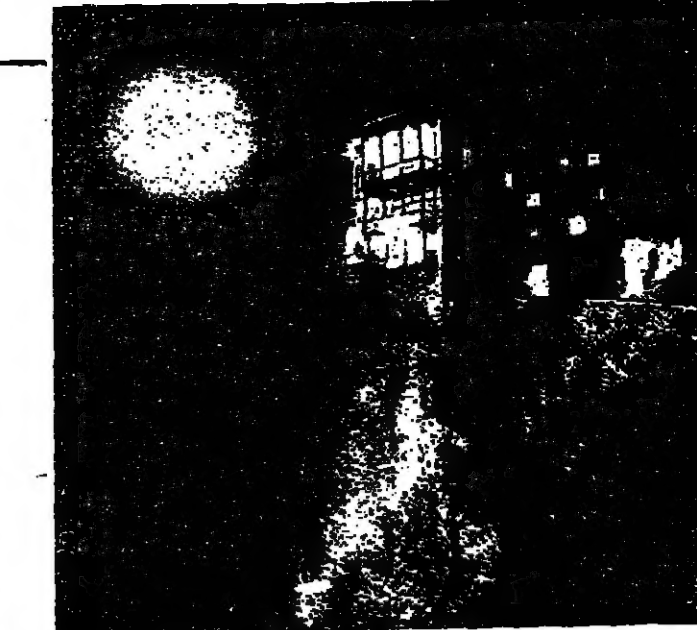
Art in Spain A Hanging Museum for Abstracts

By Max Wykes-Joyce

CUENCA (UPI).—Tucked away in the mountains three hours' drive from Madrid on the road to Valencia lies one of the most imaginatively displayed art collections in the world. Fathered by the Filipino artist Fernando Zobel, who was distressed to see most of the finest examples of Spanish abstract art being sold abroad, he decided, 15 years ago, to build up a selection of the work of some of his contemporaries, most of whom were also his friends.

The importance of the collection came to be such that Zobel wished to make it available to the public. The problem then arose of how and where best to display it. He and his friends spent the winter of 1962 in Toledo, searching without success for the right setting. By chance one evening in the following June, dining with some fellow artists, Zobel mentioned his efforts in Toledo. One of those present, Gustavo Torner, pointed out that the famous hanging houses of his native Cuenca were being extensively renovated, and that as yet the city council had not decided to what use they were to be put. A visit to Cuenca confirmed that the hanging houses fulfilled every conceivable requirement. A deal was concluded between the city and Zobel, and the project was under way. The museum opened in June, 1966.

Cuenca stands perched on a rock in a dramatic landscape separated from the surrounding mountains and caves by two deep river gorges, a natural fortress



Museo de Cuenca

used since Moorish times. It had great importance as a wool center during the Renaissance. After this, its influence and population steadily declined, and the hanging houses fell into disuse and disrepair.

They are a fine example of Gothic folk building. A basic framework of pine and plaster has the renowned medieval facade of stonework and iron grills, and, at the backs of the houses, the dramatic balconies hang out over the gorge, providing a focal view for and from many miles.

The Collection
To return to the collection—"abstract" is interpreted in the broadest sense of "non-figurative"; and the collection, based on quality rather than breadth of representation, focuses on the best works of internationally acknowledged Spanish artists, such as Tapis, Tharrats, Cullart, Torner, Empere, Chillida, Canogar, Saura, Saez, Feto, Serano and Zobel himself. It might be said to carry on the tradition

initiated by Picasso, Gris and Miró. No attempt has been made to include every Spanish abstract artist, nor does the collection pretend to be a historical survey of abstract art in Spain.

At present, the collection, which is continually growing, consists of some hundred paintings, over 300 drawings and graphics, a dozen or so large sculptures, and illustrated books and manuscripts. Only a few works at a time are on show, so that each piece has optimum light and breathing space, and there are never more than two or three to a room.

In addition to the splendid museum, there is an extensive library on Spanish abstract art with photographs and slides, a projection room, a graphic workshop with etching press available to qualified artists, a limited number of scholarships which tie in with the operation and maintenance of the museum, and even a restaurant well known for its regional dishes.

Dining Out in Paris

Specializing in Bouillabaisse

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, June 9 (UPI).—Any restaurant that can serve the same menu twice a day, summer and winter, for 20 years and still draw a crowd must have something going for it.

At Chez Quinson the something is bouillabaisse. Many people swear it's the best in Paris and Raymond Quinson has a couple of American clients who agree. Every year they make a trip to Paris and they invariably reserve their table before they leave the United States.

The restaurant has a few other things going for it, too, including other tasty dishes. It is a typical bistro, the service is friendly and efficient (at 12 percent), the wine is good and best of all,

prices are reasonable for the quality.

There are a number of hors d'oeuvre and a fair variety of main dishes, including grilled cuts of meat, but as Mr. Quinson puts it, "If you come here and ask for a steak with French fries, you will make the patron sick."

Stick to the Provençal specialties and everybody will be happy. Mr. Quinson is from the Var department and that is where the rich *pois de grive* (thrush) also comes from.

He gets all the herbs for his bouillabaisse from Provence. He has a man down there who gathers them at the right moment (August, for most of them), dries them and ships a year's supply to Paris all at once. Mr. Quinson uses something like a quarter ton of garlic a year and equally impressive amounts of thyme, bay leaf, fennel, saffron and red pepper.

All these, plus tomatoes, onions, parsley, olive oil and six kinds of fish make up this divine dish; around Marseilles divine origins really are claimed for bouillabaisse.

You can add lobster to it, but it is essentially a fisherman's dish intended to make use of whatever did not get sold any

given day. I prefer it without lobster, but it's a matter of taste.

However you eat it, taste is one thing you don't have to worry about with John Dory, conger eel, weever, angler, haggfish and red gurnard, plus mussels and swimming crabs, toast with ravigote, a garlicky red pepper and olive oil sauce.

To go with it, drink the white or rose Casals (at 9 francs a bottle), a fine Provençal wine made just outside of Marseilles. The rose is pleasant but the white is very dry, with considerable tannin and character. At the end of the meal try the remarkable fruitily mar de Provence or the excellent pear brandy.

That's about enough for one day, but the next time try the *rouge* (red mullet) or *loup* (sea bass) grilled with fennel.

Chez Quinson, 5 Place Etienne Perret, Paris 15. Reservations a must (\$32-48-54). Closed Sunday. Mondays and from the last week of July through the second week of September. 30 to 40 francs (\$3.45-7.25), including wine and service.

Music in Berlin

A Verdi Revival

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, June 9 (UPI).—"Read 'De l'Allemagne' by Mme. de Staël," wrote Giuseppe Verdi on May 4, 1864, to P. M. Plave, who had already written two librettos for Verdi—and, perhaps even more important, got them past the censorship maintained by Italy's Austrian-French occupation.

In particular Verdi brought to Plave's attention a German romantic drama warmly praised by Mme. de Staël, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias Werner's "Attila, or the King of the Huns." Werner, whom Goethe esteemed, had written his play as a protest against the aggression of Napoleon. Verdi saw in it the possibility of an operatic protest against his beloved Italy's lack of freedom.

Verdi's opera lies chronologically between "Ernani" and "Macbeth" but it gets performed the least frequently of the three. A temperamental revival of this rarity at the Deutsche Oper Berlin has now perhaps given it a new lease on life. Judging from the shouting ovations the audience began according to it even before the end of the prologue, the work holds far more interest for modern audiences than any one might have thought.

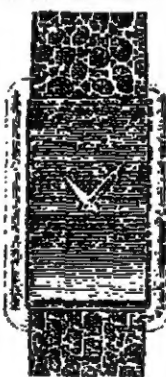
Tito Capobianco, the young Argentine stage director whose name one associates with the New York City Opera, chose his own "new version" of Verdi's work for his Berlin debut. The unfamiliarity of the original makes it impossible to ascertain to just what extent Mr. Capobianco has monkeyed with it. At the world premiere in Venice's glorious old Phoenix Theatre on March 17, 1866, the audience

cheered the prologue, applauded much of the rest of the work, but had begun hissing by the end of the last act. Whatever dramatical tinkering Mr. Capobianco may have undertaken seems to have worked out to the opera's advantage.

The libretto departs from historical fact whenever that seems to have got in the way. The correspondence between Verdi and his two librettists (the turned to Plave after Temistocle Solera suddenly stopped writing) shows a lightheartedness about documentary fact which evokes memories of Hollywood in its heyday. Werner's Hildegarde of Burgundy understandably became Hildegarde, but then mysteriously turned up subsequently as Odabella, daughter of an Aquileian prince. Foresto, during the course of the opera's creation, metamorphosed from her brother into her lover. Verdi, in this case, clearly regarded his libretto as little more than a peg to hang an opera on.

The rich, creamy voice of Gundula Janowitz dominates this production, but she shows painfully little acting ability. Her extraordinarily opulent singing more than once stopped the show, but when, for instance, she stood on a step and with both hands brought her sword down vertically into Attila's breast, she did it with all the dramatic force of a farm woman at a churn. José van Dam as Attila, Ingvar Witzell as Ezio, and Franco Tagliavini as Foresto contributed splendid vocal and theatrical performances, and Wen Hsu Wu and Bengt Rundgren stood out in the smaller roles of Attila's slave Uldino and Pope Leo. Giuseppe Patané conducted with unremitting brio and contributed much towards the evening's enormous audience success.

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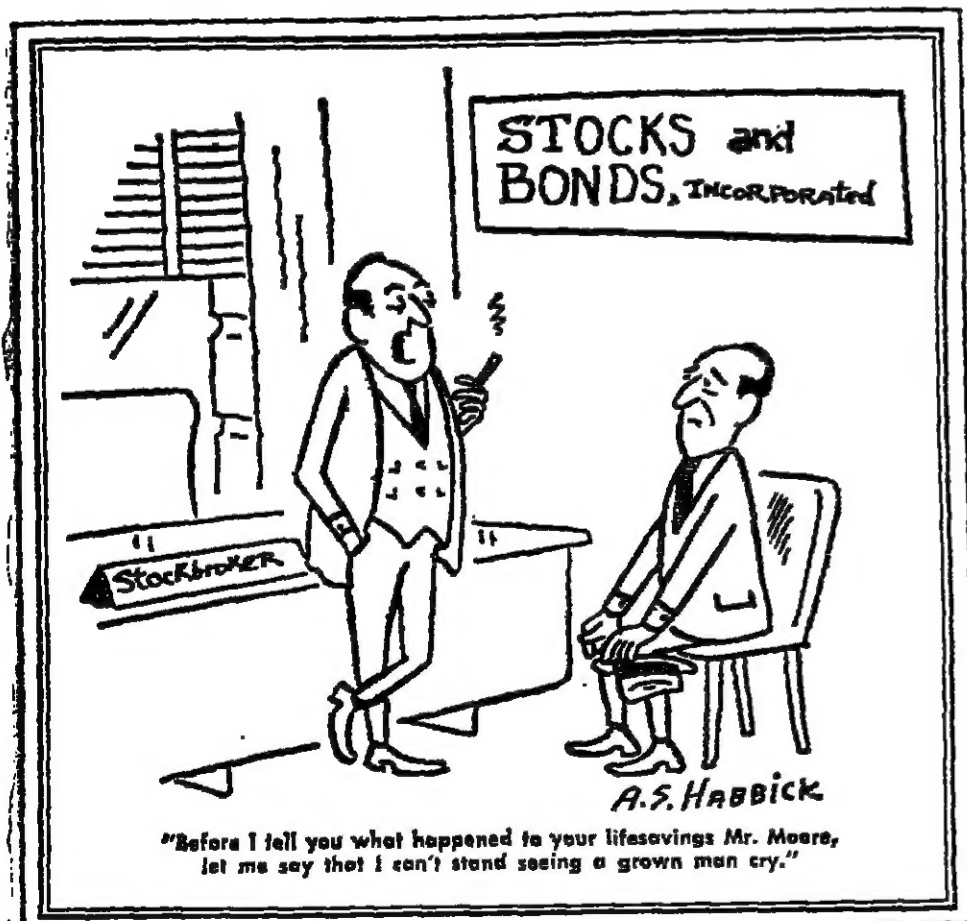
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High Low Last Chge

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chge
7558 Alstom	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	- 1/2
7559 Alstom	8	8	8	- 1/4
6674 Alsas OT	47	46 3/4	46 3/4	- 1/2
7560 Alsas OT	47	46 3/4	46 3/4	- 1/2
2200 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7561 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7562 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7563 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7564 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
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7568 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7569 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7570 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7571 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7572 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7573 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7574 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7575 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7576 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7577 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
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7598 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
7599 Argus of C	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	- 1/4
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1800 C Morris	20	20	20	+ 1/4
2300 C Rumber	10	10	10	+ 1/4
2300 Conwert	10	10	10	+ 1/4
2300 Cooper	10	10	10	+ 1/4
2300 C Rumber	10	10	10	+ 1/4
2300 Conwert	10	10	10	+ 1/4
2300 Cooper	10	10	10	+ 1/4
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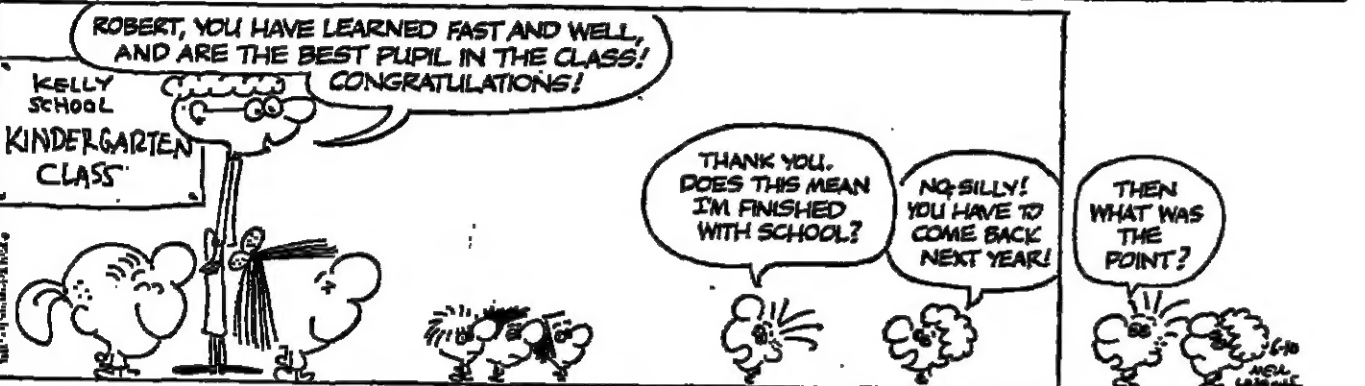
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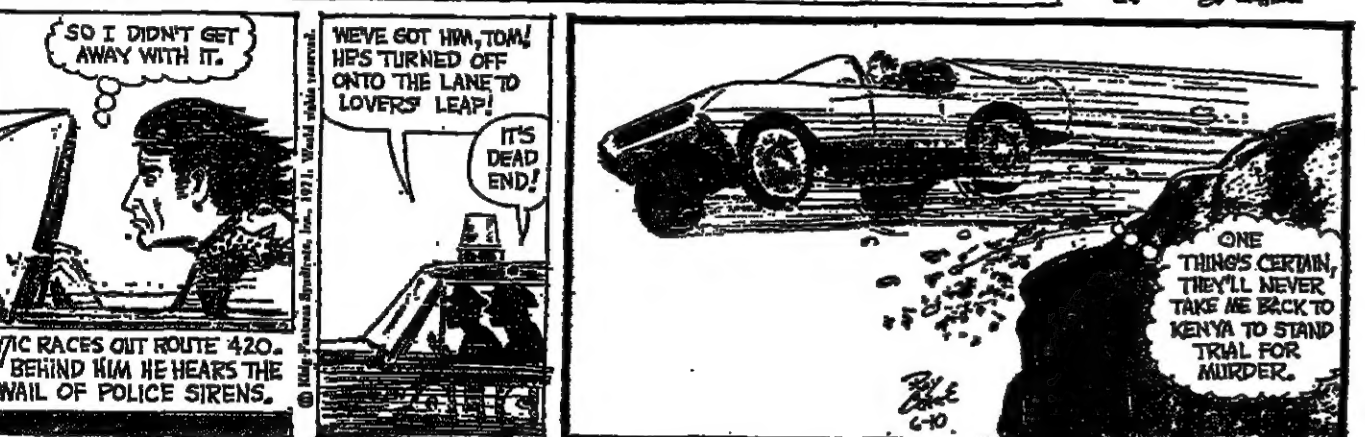
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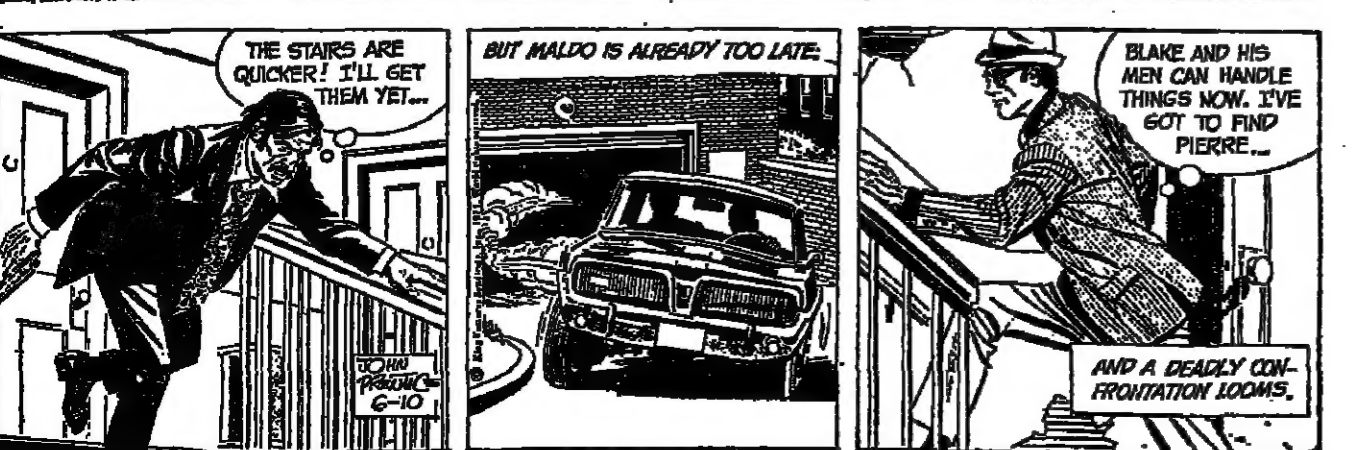
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Those who take the traditional side of the four-or-five-card major controversy have a rare but useful by-product of their methods. A bid in a four-card major sometimes "steals" the opponent's suit. It did so on the diagramed deal played in the 1971 Vanderbilt Cup contest.

The North-South partnership was using the Blue team club system, but this did not affect the auction to any extent. No conventions were used, and two American experts using four-card major openings might easily make the same bids. North's raise to three diamonds at his second turn was on the aggressive side. He tried to apply the brakes at the four level, but South was not interested in a part-score.

Notice that South's opening bid "stole" West's suit, and that player was no longer interested in bidding his long, strong hearts.

West led the club ten, which was ducked around to the ace. At the second trick, South led the heart queen, and West played low nonchalantly. He hoped South would ruff, but South discarded a spade from dummy. He was mildly surprised to find he had won the trick. He was expecting to avoid a spade loser by ruffing out a high heart honor from the West hand later, but as it turned out he had avoided a heart loser.

The heart jack was led, and this time West covered and dummy ruffed. The club queen was led, and East covered with the king and South ruffed. The diamond ace followed, collecting the queen, and the declarer was well-placed. He ruffed a heart, returned to his hand with a spade lead to the king, and ruffed his last heart with the diamond ten. If East had overruffed with the diamond king, the declarer would automatically make 12

tricks by discarding his spade loser on the club jack. So East discarded the spade queen instead. When the diamond ten held, South ruffed a small club and led the diamond jack. The defense now could never make more than one trick and North-South scored 420.

In the other room, North-South doubled three hearts and collected 300.

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♦	Pass
2♦	Pass	3♦	Pass
3♦	Pass	4♦	Pass
3♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ADES	AWAZE	SAIF
LOST	RODER	AKIE
ANTA	BOOME	TRIAL
JABBER	WOCKY	
RUB	ATE	TURBAM
HALLER	HEED	UPIA
ONIT	CANDO	YET
SEO	LID	STE
RAH	USERS	ORBS
AGE	APDS	PROBS
MODISH	AAA	ELS
HIFF	DELIEE	VAMP
AKIN	IRENE	IRAE
NENG	COEDS	DEWS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRAYT

WHISS

NENFLE

LEPQUA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUMPY SNACK RENEGE LARIAT

Answer: What the hippie doctor said to a patient with dirty fingernails—'MAN, I CURRY'

BOOKS

CONSUMING PASSIONS

A Historic Inquiry Into Certain English Appetites
By Philippa Fullar. Illustrated. Little Brown, 274 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

As long as there is history, people will go on dreaming up new ways to look at it. I guess: although often enough what seems at first an original and amusing approach—the toy in history, or history as revealed by tastes in household pets—turns out to be an awful bore in the reading. Philippa Fullar's interest in food, it seems—she has a Cordon Bleu Certificate of Cookery and has been manager of a restaurant. (Also, she likes guinea pigs, Greek dancing, Italy, judge making and cats, and is a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.) She has set about in her witty titled book, "Consuming Passions," to view the history of England from ancient times through its eating habits. And, exceptionally, her book turns out to be just as entertaining as her approach.

The next certain why this should be, aside from the fact that Mrs. Fullar is a graceful and witty writer. It is not as if one was dying to learn how English cooking arrived at its present look, or even (I'm quite fond of it myself) but I consider that one of my aberrations. Possibly I had an edge of appetite while I read it and unconsciously secured the kind of pudding and the recipe for Treacle Roly Poly. Possibly too, it amused me to learn the origins of hot cross buns and umble-pie.

More likely, Mrs. Fullar succeeds because she has stretched the definition of human appetite to its broadest possible meaning and written a chronicle of taste, desire, conspicuousness and consumption. At any rate, starting off with the Epicurean origins, which according to her, formed part of the background of English eating habits, I fairly b'ed up her history, and felt sad at the end when I learned that the demand for mutton in England has now all but disappeared.

Mrs. Fullar's approach is basically simple: She has briefly surveyed English history from its "Roman Spring" to the present, concentrating on those episodes and documents that concern sensual appetite and gastric juices. True she leans heavily on the well-known literature, attending Roman dinner parties through the eyes of Petronius and Pity the Younger, viewing medieval English village life through the words of William Langland, cutting up a Twelfth Night Cake with Peppie, listening in on Dr. Johnson's dinner talk with Boswell and recalling Edwardian breakfasts with J. B. Priestley. But this is by no means exclusively a book of twice-told tales. The author has tested recipes all the way back to those from the only classical Roman recipe book known to us, and she has traced the practical evolution

of English cooking through a le apperit. She offers the eating conclusion that, on to the opinion of scholars have been put off by using vocabulary and vague its specifications. Roman medieval English cookery was at all unpalatable, but as of a high culinary order.

And she has her theory: how English cooking got to be today. In large part, it the Church that was at the Middle Ages was seen by European, originating from classical Roman sources, and then to Italian and French. But the dissolution of monasteries in the 14th century that lent its share to VIII's break with Rome—to disintegrate the diet as history of the nobility. European to English. The tan revolution completed it and produced "the British of cooking: plain fare with quord no imagination." "It interesting conjecture," Mrs. Fullar continues, "that had been for this Puritan, the English tradition might blossomed as richly as it the French."

An interesting conjecture, but it seems futile to blame. For as Mrs. Fullar unstrates throughout her English cooking developed: the English themselves, of such a way that in the 18th century, the object of eating-humor the humour; in 19th century, one went to any to avoid an excess of spleen in the 18th century, eating came functional, the store mechanism, and food the tion of a utilitarian-world wherein one might counter at supper "a high made out of root-cakes in the midst of a temperate of trifle."

But perhaps your interest neither in cooking nor in history? Would it then be the bizarre asquidness to learn how in the late 19th century "Urnus"—the most skulls of criminals that he shaved and exposed in ch was declared a "poison r for many diseases"? Or the Johnson was supposed to received the bad eyesight amulet that scared at tressed him all his life fr unskaped wet-nurse? May but the point I am actu bus to make is that Philip lar has cast a narrow English history and pulls surprisingly varied catch.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is reviewer for The New York

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Begins to bloom

3 Equipment for Tell

10 Closing word

14 Journey

15 Waken

16 "The Animal"

17 Schubert's eighth

19 Wheel holder

20 Concorde, for example

21 Dare: Fr.

22 Homer opus

23 Brew

24 Kind of preservation

26 Haydn's 104th

29 Mendelssohn's fourth

32 Space

33 Orchestra section

34 Albanian coin

36 Singer Anita

37 "Fur—"

38 Beethoven piece

39 Hair in Berlin

40 Movie local

41 Tennis shot

42 Schumann's third

44 Mozart's 38th

46 Repetition

47 Tight-lipped one

48 St. John's bread

51 Care, in Nice

52 Guggenheim

55 Jai

56 Tchaikovsky's sixth

59 Kind of musical instrument

60 Boisterous

61 Deadly sin

62 Sports org.

63 Early hours

64 Shimmering sister

DOWN

1 Heat measures

2 Containers

3 Adept

4 Schuss

5 Up and about

6 Flowers

7 Industrial area of Europe

8 Chemical suffix

9 Unite

10 Scenic town near Naples

11 Fashion word

12 Fitzgerald

13 Privation

16 "content"

22 Woes

23 "An apple"

24 Hide the is offering

25 Leisure

26 Asian nation

27 Judge's woe

28 Poet's uncle

29 Kind of set

30 "Take Me—"

31 Indian gyps

32 Urbane

33 Joint

37 Give off

38 Land known for cats

40 Disdaining

43 Beethoven's third

44 Tool box in

45 Make a sea

47 George M.

48 Skipper, for short

49 Guinness

50 evils

51 Put away

52 Water color

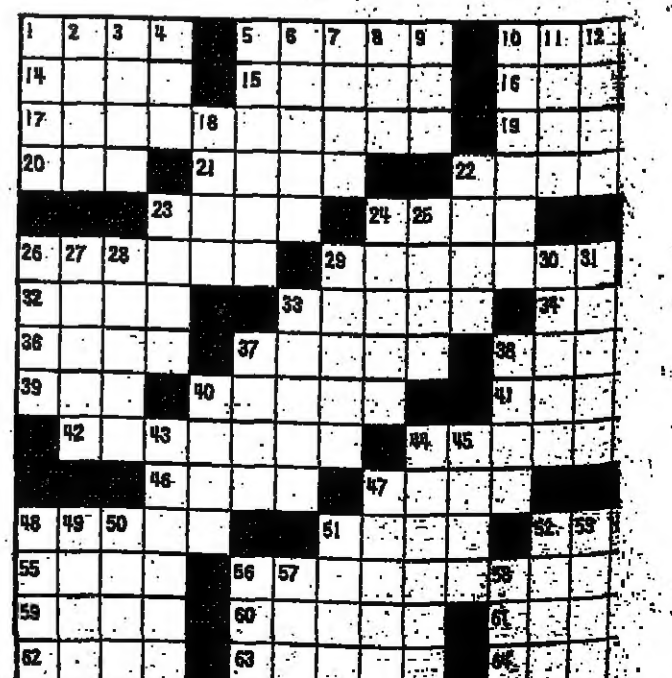
53 Corrode

54 Head, in Pa

56 Hippie's hog

57 Goddess of vengeance

58 Genre



Expos Rout Marichal; L.A. Wins

Giant Lead Over Dodgers Shrinks to 7

MONTREAL, June 9.—The San Francisco Giants continued their slump last night by losing to the Montreal Expos, 10-3, for their sixth loss in their last seven games.

The Giants still have a comfortable seven-game lead in the National League West over the Los Angeles Dodgers, who won last night. One week ago, the Giants led the second-place Dodgers by 10 1/2.

The Expos routed Juan Marichal for five runs in the first two innings, and Bill Storeman struck out 13 batters en route to the victory.

Mack Jones led off with a single and moved to third on Ron Hunt's ground-rule double. One out later, Ron Fairly was walked intentionally and Bob Bailey followed with a two-run single. Boots Day singled for the third run. Jones gave the Expos a 4-0 lead in the second with his third home run of the season and John Bateman homered in the fourth.

Dodgers 4, Phils 2
Los Angeles opened a nine-game road trip with a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia for its ninth triumph in the last 11 games. Jim Lefebvre's two-run homer in

the sixth, his fifth of the season, staked the Dodgers to a 3-0 lead before Willie Montanez hit a two-run homer in the bottom half of the inning. Bill Singer, out six days with a pulled groin muscle, started and won his fourth game.

Reaves 3, Cards 7
Pinch-hitter Farrell Evans drove in the winning run with a sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth inning to give Atlanta an 8-7 victory over St. Louis.

During the game, Roy Wilhelm, 47, made his 1,049th major league appearance, but his first of this season. Atlanta's Hank Aaron hit a two-run homer in the

first inning, his 18th of the season and 610th of his career.

Mets 6, Padres 4
Ed Kranepool's bases-loaded single drove in two runs off San Diego starter Steve Arlin in the first inning as the New York Mets scored a 6-4 victory over San Diego.

Asnos 2, Reds 9
Houston's Don Wilson beat Cincinnati, 2-0, on a five-hitter for his second shutout of the season. He struck out eight men, walked one and allowed only two runners past second base. Wilson, 5-3, now has pitched 17 consecutive scoreless innings against the Reds. Blanked only once all last season, the Reds have been shut out seven times this season.



Jacklin Pulls Out Of Ulster Event Due To Threat

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 9 (AP).—Britain's Tony Jacklin, who was threatened with death if he played in the Ulster Open golf championships this month, has pulled out of the tournament.

The tobacco company sponsoring the event has said Jacklin made his decision after receiving an anonymous phone call.

The caller said that if Jacklin played he would be shot and his wife's home in Northern Ireland would be bombed.

Jacklin is now in the United States. When the threat was first made, he said: "It may be some prank, but on the other hand it may be something to do with the Irish Republican Army." The IRA is campaigning to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Jacklin had planned to use the Ulster Open as a warmup for the British Open tournament at Birkdale in July—an event he won two years ago.

Letter Can Get Pancho on Cup Team

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP).—Pancho Gonzales, 43, can return to the U.S. Davis Cup team for the first time in 23 years if he'll just sit down and write a letter.

But he ought to hurry. "We're watching the mail," Bob Colwell of Sentinel, new president of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, said here early this week.

"Sweden wrote us last week and asked if Pancho is now eligible. We checked with Pancho, who referred us to his attorney. The attorney said Pancho is no longer under pro contract and so he can play in the Davis Cup.

"Lamar Hunt (owner of World Championship Tennis, Inc.) insists Pancho is still under contract to him, since he bought the contract from George

MacCall. Pancho claims his contract was not transferable.

"We have advised Sweden, Hunt and Pancho that if he writes us that he is no longer a contract pro, we will honor his request to try out for the Davis Cup."

The Davis Cup Challenge Round is scheduled Oct. 9-11 on the clay courts of Charlotte, N.C. Gonzales already has announced that he will seek the Wimbledon title, the only major crown that has eluded him, starting June 19.

He won the American championship in 1948 and 1949 but shortly afterward turned professional.

If he makes the team, he will have good support in Cliff Richey, Stan Smith, Clark Graebner and Tom Gorman.

Orioles Streak to Sixth Straight

BALTIMORE, June 9 (AP).—Mack Belandier and Don Buford drove in five runs each during a five-run second inning as the Baltimore Orioles whipped the Minnesota Twins, last night for their sixth straight victory.

After the first of Dave Johnson's three hits snapped a scoreless tie in the second, Belandier singled in two more and Buford's eighth home run completed the rally that chased loser Bert Blyleven.

Pat Dobson evened his win-loss record at 3-3 as the Orioles have won eight of their last nine to regain first place in the American League East.

Indians 5, White Sox 3
Roy Foster smashed a three-run homer in the sixth inning and Sam McDowell tossed a six-hitter in posting his fifth straight victory to lead Cleveland to a 5-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox. Foster, who has been troubled with a sore elbow throughout the season, struck McDowell to a 3-0 lead when he belted a Wilbur Wood knuckle ball into the left-field stands following singles by Chris Chambliss and Ken Harrelson.

McDowell struck out ten and walked three.

Red Sox 5, A's 1
Ray Culp hurled a three-hitter and struck out 11 as Boston, powered by Duane Josephson's two-run homer, beat Oakland, 5-1. Josephson's homer followed a single by Billy Conigliaro in the fourth. A's starter John

Odom walked in the Red Sox first run, in the third.

Tigers 3, Brewers 3
Mickey Stanley tripled with the bases loaded in the fifth inning as Detroit beat Milwaukee, 3-3. Stanley's third of four straight hits followed a double by Willie Horton, Norm Cash's single and a bases-clearing walk to Bill Freehan.

Yanks 3, Angels 0
Danny Cater collected four straight hits, including his first home run of the season, as Mel Stottlemyre pitched the New York Yankees to a 3-0 victory over California. Cater had a double and two singles in addition to his leadoff homer in the eighth and scored two of New York's runs.

Royals 4, Senators 3
Ed Kirkpatrick's two-run double in a three-run third inning, coupled with three Washington errors, led Kansas City to a 4-3 triumph—their eighth in the last ten games. Paul Spittorff won his first major league game with relief help from Ted Abernathy.

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Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
St. Louis 21 20 508 1
New York 20 20 508 1
Philadelphia 19 21 497 1 1/2
Chicago 19 21 497 1 1/2
Cleveland 19 21 497 1 1/2
Pittsburgh 19 21 497 1 1/2
San Francisco 19 21 497 1 1/2
Los Angeles 19 21 497 1 1/2
Houston 19 21 497 1 1/2
Cincinnati 19 21 497 1 1/2
San Diego 19 21 497 1 1/2

Western Division
San Francisco 20 20 508 1
Los Angeles 20 20 508 1
Houston 20 20 508 1
Cincinnati 20 20 508 1
San Diego 20 20 508 1
Cleveland 20 20 508 1
Pittsburgh 20 20 508 1
Chicago 20 20 508 1
Philadelphia 20 20 508 1
New York 20 20 508 1

Tuesday's Results
Chicago 1, San Francisco 2
New York 3, Philadelphia 2
Los Angeles 4, Cincinnati 2
San Diego 3, St. Louis 7
Atlanta 5, St. Louis 7

Wednesday's Games
St. Louis at Atlanta, night.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, night.
Los Angeles at New York, night.
San Francisco at Montreal, night.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 7

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Baltimore 21 20 508 1
Boston 21 20 508 1
Detroit 21 20 508 1
Cleveland 21 20 508 1
New York 21 20 508 1
Washington 21 20 508 1

Western Division
Oakland 21 20 508 1
Kansas City 21 20 508 1
Minnesota 21 20 508 1
Chicago 21 20 508 1
Milwaukee 21 20 508 1

Tuesday's Results
Cleveland 4, Chicago 1
Baltimore 5, Minnesota 2
Kansas City 4, Washington 2
Detroit 4, Milwaukee 3
New York 3, California 2
Washington 3, Kansas City, night.
Minnesota at Baltimore, night.
Chicago at Philadelphia, night.
Milwaukee at Detroit, night.
New York at California, night.
Boston at Oakland, night.

Wednesday's Games
Washington at Kansas City, night.
Minnesota at Baltimore, night.
Chicago at Philadelphia, night.
Milwaukee at Detroit, night.
New York at California, night.
Boston at Oakland, night.

Wednesday's Game

Cubs' Jenkins Beats Pirates, 3-1

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP).—Brook Davis drove across two runs with a triple and single, and Ferguson Jenkins recorded his tenth victory as the Chicago Cubs beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 3-1, today.

Jenkins gave up seven hits, including Willie Stargell's solo homer in the fourth. That boosted Stargell's National League-leading total in homers to 30 and in RBIs to 53.

NFL Raiders Say Chip Oliver Wants To Play Again

OAKLAND, Calif., June 9 (UPI).—The Oakland Raiders have said Chip Oliver, the former linebacker who was released from professional football because the name was "dehumanizing," has asked to rejoin the club.

Oliver, a former Southern California player, quit the Raiders last year and joined a commune in nearby Lafayette. He worked in a health food restaurant.

The Raiders said Oliver has asked them to consider issuing him a uniform, but that no decision has been made.

"Any decision regarding players is up to coach John Madden," Oakland managing partner U. Davis said.

Oliver broke into the Raiders starting lineup as a rookie in 1968. When he quit he said pro football was a "filthy" game.

"Football dehumanizes people," Oliver said. "They've taken the players and made them into lack of beef that can charge sound and hit each other."

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Minnesota 000 000 011-2 5 2
Milwaukee 000 000 011-2 5 2
Detroit 000 000 011-2 5 2
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76ers Bailey Howell Announces Retirement

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP).—Bailey Howell, a high-scoring forward who helped the Boston Celtics to two National Basketball Association championships, has announced he is retiring from professional basketball.

Howell, 34, a 6-foot-7 veteran of 13 NBA seasons with a career average of 18.3 points a game—eighth best in NBA history—told the Philadelphia 76ers that he will return to his Starkville, Miss., home and an insurance business.

Art Buchwald Job Hunting, 1971

Vice-President of Development
Glucksville Dynamics
Glucksville, Calif.
Dear Sir:
I am writing in regard to employment with your firm. I have a B.S. from USC and Ph.D. in physics from the California Institute of Technology.
In my previous position I was in charge of research and development for the Harrington Chemical Company. We did work in thermionic energy, laser beam refraction, hydrogen molecule development and heavy water compound data.
Several of our research discoveries have been adapted for commercial use, and one particular breakthrough in linear hydraulics is now being used by every company in the country. Because of a cutback in defense orders, the Harrington Company decided to shut down its research and development department. It is for this reason I am available for immediate employment.
Sincerely yours,
Edward Kase.



Buchwald

ter is that we find you are overqualified for any position we might offer you in our organization. Thank you for thinking of us, and if anything comes up in the future, we will be getting in touch with you.
Yours truly,
Merriman Haselblad,
Administrative Vice-President.
Personnel Director
Jesse International Systems
Crewcut, Mich.
Dear Sir:
I am applying for a position with your company in any responsible capacity. I have had a college education and have worked in research and development. Occasionally we have come up with some money-making ideas. I would be willing to start off at a minimal salary to prove my value to your firm.
Sincerely yours,
Edward Kase.

Dear Mr. Kase:
Thank you for your letter of the 15th. Unfortunately we have no position at the moment for someone with a college education. Frankly it is the feeling of everyone here that you are "overqualified" and your experience indicates you would be much happier with a company that could make full use of your talents.
It was kind of you to think of us.
Hardy Landsdowne,
Personnel Dept.

To Whom It May Concern
Cela & Waterman Inc.
Ziegfried, Ill.
Dear Sir:
I'd like a job with your outfit. I can do anything you want me to. You name it Kase will do it. I ain't got no education and no experience, but I'm strong and I got moxy and I get along great with people.
Cheers,
Edward Kase.

Dear Mr. Kase:
You are just the person we have been looking for. We need a truck driver and your qualifications are perfect for us. You can begin working in our Westminister plant on Monday. Welcome aboard.
Carson Peters,
Personnel.

\$65,100 Sets Record For Miniature Work

LONDON, June 9 (UPI)—An anonymous buyer today paid \$65,100 for a small portrait of a lady believed by experts to be Frances Howard, Countess of Essex and Somerset, the auction firm of Christie's said. The sum was a world record for a miniature.
The circular portrait, which measures 5 1/2 inches across, changed hands for £18 in 1862, the auctioneer said. It was painted by Isaac Oliver around 1608.
The previous record sale of a miniature, £21,000, was established at the auction firm of Sotheby's in 1969 with the sale of a portrait by Holbein.

The Comeback of Luis Miguel Dominguez

MADRID (HT)—Today the great bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguez will make his comeback in the Canary Islands. After a few more days of what amounts to out-of-town tryouts, he will first fight on the Spanish mainland, at Alicante, on June 24. The next day he flies to Venezuela for a corrida, returning to Spain on the 27th with an hour-and-a-half to spare between landing and fighting his next fight.
During this summer he will fight at least 10 times in Spain, averaging one corrida a day. On July 14 he will fight in Arles. Luis Miguel Dominguez is 45 years old and has not appeared in the bullring for ten years.
"I retired because I was tired," he says. "From the age of ten to 35 I fought. I needed to get away from it. It took me ten years to learn that what I really wanted was to come back to the bullring for ten years."
Dominguez is tall and long-muscled, with a fine-featured, elegant head on a long neck. "When he is at his best he looks like a combination of Don Juan and a good Hamlet," Ernest Hemingway said.
His gaze is astonishingly hard and keen, making the ordinary person's eyes seem soft and out of focus. This may be typical of bullfighters; Dominguez's friend Antonio Bienvenida, who has also made a comeback this year, has the same gaze. Dominguez's mouth is a bit drawn, with a nervous tic—apparently an occupational problem with toreros, like arthritis in the hands because of the shocks their hands take. Dominguez wears a copper bracelet on his right wrist. He has a charming smile and a good deal of humor about himself.
"I'm like an old Polaris-Berger star, always taking pills," he announces, entering the modern living room of his Madrid apartment. He is pink-cheeked and is dressed in tones of beige. He has just come from a training session in which he lost three kilos.
"Training is very boring without a crowd," he says. "The only thing that makes you dominate the fear of the bull is the fear of the public."
Dominguez, born Miguel Luis Gonzalez Lucas, is the son and brother of bullfighters and the brother-in-law of Antonio Ordoñez, with whom he fought the 1959 maturo a matro, celebrated by Hemingway in "The Dangerous Summer." Dominguez himself sprang to fame with a challenge to Manolete in 1947, a mano a mano in which the older fighter was killed.
During his ten-year retirement Dominguez dabbled in export-import and was an ornament of the jet set. He is separated from his Italian wife, who has possession of his big house outside Madrid and their



three children. Financial need and the starting of a new life—Dominguez is often seen with a beautiful blonde named Maria whom friends refer to as his wife—have been cited as reasons why Dominguez is returning to the ring. He is expected to earn \$1 million his first year back.

Dominguez denies that outside pressures have forced him back. "No. In those ten years nothing made me vibrate as much as the illusion of coming back," he says, stressing the word "illusion."
His training consists of walking, running backwards, playing pelota and fighting bulls. He started his training in February, injured his knee and had it operated on in March. He will have had only about three weeks full training before his first fight.
Dominguez cannot, of course, choose the bulls he will fight, but he can choose the breeder and thus the type of bull. If the crowd isn't happy one day, the next day's bulls will be fiercer. "I would love to choose small ones, like Alfmo," Dominguez says. Alfmo is his toy poodle.

Mary Blume

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PEOPLE: Notes From the Far Side

Picking up where we left off yesterday:

"The inimitable Eddy Massee originally told me this one," writes Jack Massee, of Paris. "A father is driving his son to school. A car hits them, killing the father instantly and seriously injuring the son, who is rushed to an operating room. The surgeon enters, looks at the boy and says: 'I can't operate on him. He's my son.' How can this be?"

"If you can't answer immediately, read it again," says Jack. "Try. The answer you give will tell a lot about you. Giving up so easily? Okay."

"The Red Queen rides again," writes Mildred Schaefer, of Geneva, quoting from an article in the Saturday Review: "The men of Liechtenstein at last voted to let women vote, and the women promptly voted against universal suffrage."

"The People column has pointed out that Women's Lib has protested to the U.S. Weather Bureau the use of female rather than male names for hurricanes," writes J. Capovilla, of New York. "That just won't hold water. Who ever heard of a himmicanne?"

And in Los Angeles, Jacqueline Ward, 36, a singer and voice coach who earns \$5,700 a month more than her spouse, was ordered in a Superior Court divorce hearing to pay \$43-year-old David Ward, a musical arranger, \$1,602 monthly alimony.

"Delonating another Gansamer Bomb," writes H. C. (Gansamer) Gaines, of Tulsa. "Is John M. Lee, who comments in the Trib about the floating mark? Most dealers seemed to think speculators would sit on their funds until they saw an effective revaluation of 5 percent. This, assume, is what is meant by 'betting your bottom dollar.'"

Clipped from the June 2 Wall Street Journal by Becky Farwell, of Madrid: "Berod, a well-known Vietnamese veteran will be completed in about six weeks. The



LEFT AT THE POST—Gilding a dispatch that reads "Pat Nixon has chosen to wear at her daughter's marriage a Priscilla-of-Boston dress made of white crepe, overlaid with white organza..."

(see above), Mrs. X. X. of Paris, writes: "I've had it up to my chinny-chin-chin with the Wedding. However, I've got my Emily Post straight. I thought there were two occasions on which one, but no one, could wear white: debutante balls and weddings—unless one happens to be the deb or the bride." We weren't invited either, X. X., but our man in D.C. unrelentingly reports that the First Lady has been known to comment on occasion: "I'd rather be white than President..."

President said also that he would announce June 10 a wide variety of items on which he was lifting restraints of trade with Peking. At the items would be a strategic, he said. Well, almost all...

Spoonerisms (cont.): "In our community," writes a Terrible Tempered Tourist, of Wingshadow, Unterantun, West Germany, "we have a most formidable athlete named John Q. Thetwell. It is an easy matter to predict the winner of a baseball game; just find out which team has John Q. in its lineup. In the tennis season, it's even easier—simply a question of for whom Thetwell bowls."

—DICK ROBACK

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